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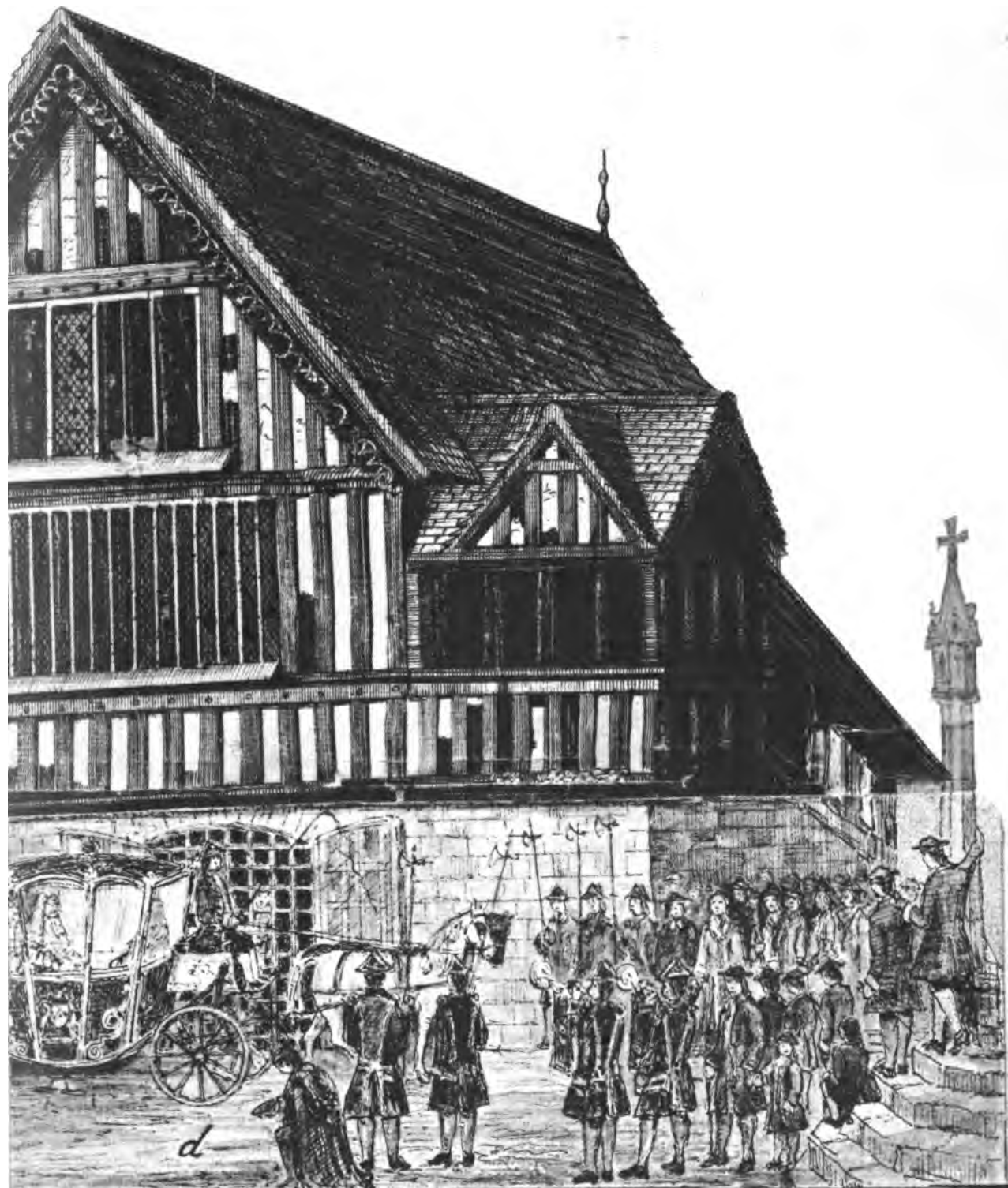


FROM THE BEQUEST OF
FRANCIS BROWN HAYES

Class of 1839
OF LEXINGTON, MASSACHUSETTS

10/-

a



the original drawing by Mr Thomas Sandby and described by him as follows
a - the Court House - b - the Council House - c - the gaol for Debtors
d - a place where Tanners used to lay up their leather TCH

H. J. Kulp
to John Helsholtz



With Notes relating to the Borough of Nottingham,
by Thomas Chambers Minc, F.S.A.

LONDON:
HAMILTON, ADAMS, & Co.

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1876.

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9.



Hayes fund

To the Memory of Henry Pelham, fifth Duke of Newcastle,
K.G., this attempt to illustrate the History of the Castle of
Nottingham is dedicated by Thomas Chambers Kine, J.S.A.



PREFACE.

A cursory glance at the following pages will show that this book is not intended to take the place of other topographical works which have been published before, but merely to supplement and summarise the labours of those diligent and careful writers, who, with the materials which they had at their disposal, have done so much to make the subject interesting to the inhabitants of this ancient town and the adjacent country.

During the period in which the author has been connected with the Town and Castle, and especially during the negotiations which have taken place between the Corporation and the Trustees of the Nottingham Park Estate, and which have resulted in the latter literally handing over to the good people of NOTTINGHAM the CASTLE, many facts of interest, before unpublished, have been brought to light, and it seemed that these, together with the chief points connected with the subject gathered from other labourers in the same field, and arranged in chronological sequence, would form an acceptable handy-book to those who might visit the Castle in its new capacity as a Museum of Art, and enable them to become acquainted with the principal historical events connected with it and the adjoining borough, of which it has now become part and parcel, without wading through the ponderous volumes from which many of these notes are gathered.

Limited as the book is to an epitome, its value may probably be enhanced by the architectural notes relating to the Town and Castle, as it assuredly will by the fact that it contains matter which, as before stated, does not appear in any previous work, and for this the author is indebted in the first place to his good fortune in having become possessed of the late Mr. Stretton's voluminous notes, and secondly to the kind favour of those who have not only contributed their several stores of collected and hitherto unpublished historical facts, but who have also placed at his disposal, for the purposes of illustration, some valuable prints and original drawings. To all of these friends the author takes this opportunity of tendering his grateful acknowledgements, and immediately to Mr. Ouvry, the President of the Society of Antiquaries, Mr. G. Freeth, Mr. T. Close, Mr. W. G. Ward, Mr. W. Stevenson, Mr. E. Patchitt, Mr. M. I. Preston, Mr. S. D. Walker, and Mr. Briscoe, of the Nottingham Free Library.

Owing to the number of the illustrations and the cost of producing them in photography, the profits arising from the sale of the book, which, as already announced, are to be given to the new Museum fund, will not be great; but should the circulation of these notes in any way tend to increase the public interest in this noble undertaking, the author will be fully compensated for the trouble he has taken in compiling them.

The following quaint description of Nottingham and its vicinity in 1657, during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell, occurs in a sermon entitled "*The Best Fee-simple, set forth in a sermon at St. Peter's in Cornhill, before the Gentlemen and Citizens born in the county of Nottingham, the 18 day of February, 1657. Being the day of their Publique Feast. By Marmaduke James, Minister of Watton at Stone, in the county of Hertford.*" The sermon was printed in the year 1659, and sold "at the sign of the Bell, in St. Paul's Churchyard, London." It has rather a long dedication, "*To the Right Honourable and His Countries Worthy Patriot, Henry, Lord Marquis of Dorchester, &c.*"

"Long since in Cambridge, I was acquainted with a young Gentleman, whose addictions were to Geography and Travels, whom, after many years spent beyond Seas, it was my happiness to meet with, soon after his recess into England; and enquiring concerning some Italian Cities, and others of Fame in other Countries, which we much hear and read of; he affirmed the magnificence and Stately Buildings of some, the Riches and Trade of others, the pleasant Scituation of others, &c. But Since my return, Said he, I have been in your Country of Nottinghamshire, and spent some time in the curious observation thereof; and do Seriously profess, that for Delicacy of Scituation, and for all kinds of Conveniences respecting the life of man, I never Saw the like; and where, if the concerns of my Estate and Friends would admit, I could desire to live and die in, above any Country that ever I yet saw in the European world.

"A Country, in respect of the Sandy and Forestical part, affording such variety of pleasures; of so dry, pleasant, and healthful an Ayr, in respect of the other called the clay, and its contiguity to the rich Vale Belvoir, all sorts of grain and corn; in respect of that famous River Trent, abounding with variety of Fish and Fowl, and the fertile Pastures upon her banks, with all sorts of fatted Cattel; a Country where the rates of all things carry that moderation, as not so low to be contemned, nor so high as to be refused; A Country, not only replenished with wood for the chamber, but that light and lasting culinary fire, the pit-coal; watered with the streams of Trent, and other Rivers; blessed with sweetness of Ayr, and richness of earth; as if all the Elements did conspire to make her people happy.

"In the Southwest whereof, sits the fair Town of Nottingham, delicately (like a Lady upon the Rocks) in collem sub montibus, the best of all Situations saith the Naturalist, her chair being flanked with the Hills, East, West, and North, to keep off those churlish winds that might give her a cold in her Neck; her beautiful Face only displaid to the warm Southerly Sun, where she beholds from on high the flowery Meadows, and the Trental streams, with no small delight; a Town situate so near the River, that she may have the conveniences of Prospect, Fish, and Navigation; and yet at such a distance, as that she is exempted from the crude, raw, and Anguish vapours thereof; the only inconveniences attending such sweet Streams over against whom, after that silver streamed River Trent, hath with marvellous celerity posted out of Staffordshire, begins here to halt, and demur upon her motion, and by various Meanders and twining circuitous, making one mile three, as if she did greatly delight her self in the views and counterviews of that beautiful Country, and the Metropolis thereof; And thus we take our leave of that fair Country, and Town of Nottingham, which Drayton calls the Norths Imperial Eye, and which indeed (considering her lofty Elevation, from whence she looks into all her Neighbouring Counties) may rather be compared unto Wisdom in Prov. 3. stretching forth his hand unto them, and saying, Come unto me, all ye Simple ones, and ye that lack understanding; for at my right hand is length of days, and upon my left hand, riches and honour."

Maye I please your Highness.

You are the more victorious that
you will not give me leave
to tell you of your victories,
but all the world knows them
& will speak of them whether
your Highness will or no, as great
a Prince as you are &c. In this
they will not suffer you to have
your will, but desire it to
posterity, to your everlasting
fame. For my particular
to say that I am so happy as to
see in your favor & good opini-
on as a thing that over-weighs
me & I dare not give it I do
not study to deserve it &
ever acknowledge it as a
bounty to your Highness post.
faithful & obliged
servant.

Given the
29. of August.
1643.

W. Newcastle

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS RELATING TO

Nottingham Castle

AND THE ADJOINING BOROUGH,

ARRANGED IN CHRONOLOGICAL SEQUENCE.

NEARING the town, the Leen flows to the east,
On the left hand, beneath the western sun,
Climbing with lofty ridge towards the sky
The rock appears ; its huge mass honey-combed
By countless caverns, the delightful home
Of fair chaonian doves.

Upon this side

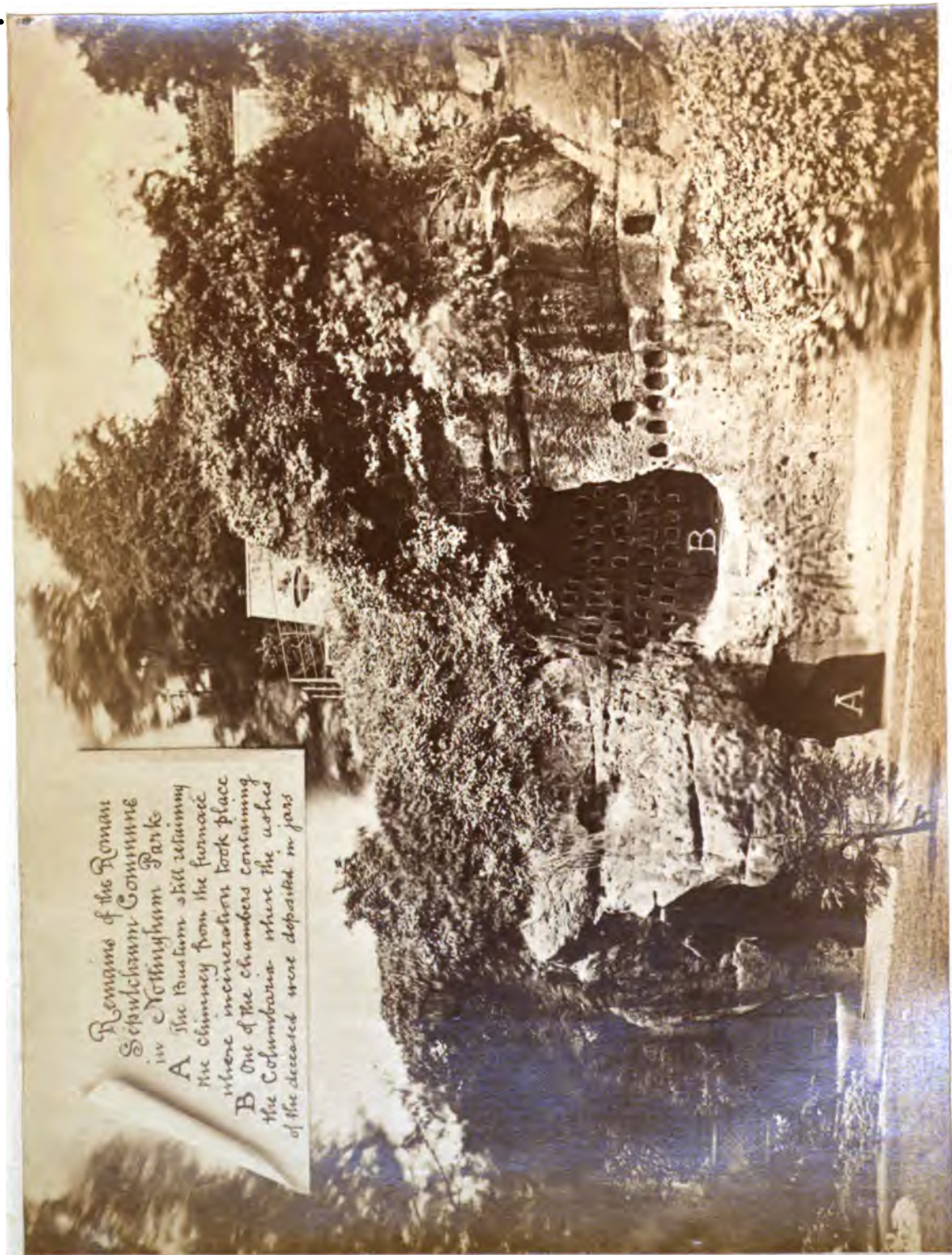
A famous tower o'erhangs the lofty walls,
Tends to the neighbouring heav'n, and almost seems
Touching with topmost point the first faint star.
The Norman conqueror (so says report)—
Reared it in troublous times against the raids
Of the brigantes—yet beside it see
A greater glory—that strong citadel,
Secure in chosen site by hollow mote,
Risen at thy cost, oh Edward!

Opening out

On either side, the stately buildings stand—
Those for their loftier heights renowned, and those
For greater magnitude ; compassed alike
With splendid roofs, adorned by skilful hands.
Proud walls, all pinnaced in long array,
And sculptured towers with shining marble rich,
Lifting unequal roofs to the high heavens.
The sun declines. Resplendent with his rays
The glittering windows glow like fire afar,
And each lead-covered summit grows more bright :
Far as the soaring pile ascends in air
So far below it sinks in the deep earth.*

THE huge rocky eminence of New Red Sandstone formation which forms the site of Nottingham Castle is supposed by some to be due to the subsidence and denudation of the subjacent alluvial bottom of the Vale of Trent, as well as to the action of the river itself, which may at one period have skirted its base. Professor Phillips considers that it may have some "connection with the repose of the subterranean forces which prevailed after the violent commotions of the coal strata," that "the coarse conglomerate of the Town and Castle rock consisting of rounded pebbles of quartz, granite, porphyry, and slate, derived either from the hills of Charnwood forest or from rocks identical with that range, now completely worn away, indicates by the very arrangement of these pebbles the commotion under which they were aggregated, and consequently infers the transition to repose whereby they were arrested." Be this as it may, the way in which this notable edifice is universally associated with the frowning cliff on which it stands, is sufficient apology for commencing the History of the Castle with some allusion to what may in one sense be termed its *Concrete Foundations*.

* Translation of some Latin verses written by Dr. Huntingdon Plumtre in 1629.



Remains of the Roman
Sepulchrum Commune
in Nottingham Park
A The furnace still retaining
the chimney from the furnace
where incineration took place
B One of the chambers containing
the Columbaria where the ashes
of the deceased were deposited in jars

The best Historians agree that there was a Strong Tower on the Castle Rock as early as the eighth Century, and from a statement found in the MS. notes of Mr. William Stretton, who was Surveyor to the Castle towards the close of the last century, to the effect that in one of the title deeds of the Duke of Newcastle's the old Tower is there called "Cæsar's Tower;" it is probable that a fortress existed there in the time of the Romans, and that it may have been a Tower like that at Dover, which is of Roman origin. That there is evidence of Roman occupation of the rock excavations in the grounds of Mr. J. Leavers, west of the Castle, (still open to the inspection of the public under certain conditions) is clear from the existing remains of the Roman *Sepulchrum Commune* found there, and which to a great extent is identical with some of the perfect specimens of the same still existing in the Appian Way at Rome, also at Naples and in Sicily. Here is a portion of the chamber, with its tiers of small niches, termed *Columbaria*, from their resemblance to pigeon holes, and in which were deposited, in glass or earthen jars, the ashes of the deceased. Adjoining the same are the remains of the chamber called *Bustum*, (termed *Ustrinum* where it was at a distance from the *Columbarium*) the furnace chimney of which may be seen nearly perfect in form. Here it was where the body was subjected to the process of Incineration, previous to the ashes being deposited, as above described. During the recent excavations, a Roman quern was discovered on the summit of one of these caves.

A.D.

1066



William 1st. DURING the invasion of this country, William the Conqueror was fiercely opposed by the inhabitants of Nottingham, but after much bloodshed they were obliged reluctantly to capitulate, and peaceably to bear his despotic rule.

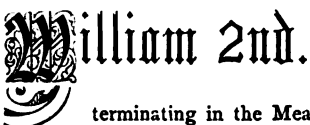
1068

The Castle rebuilt or enlarged by orders given by William the Conqueror on his way to York, and committed to the care of his illegitimate son, William Peverill, as Camden says, "to bridle the English." These works would constitute the Norman Castle and would be confined to the upper portion of the rock, and would be built in the Norman style of Architecture, or as William of Malmesbury states, "in a style that was unknown before." The dry moat round the north side of the fortress is filled up with the sub-basement storey offices of the 17th century building.

1081

Nottingham described as having 126 men dwelling there, and although, according to Domesday Book, 13 new dwellings were erected during this reign by Hugh the Sheriff, the population was less by 16 at the latter end thereof.

1087



William 2nd. NOTTINGHAM divided into two boroughs by a wall running North and South, commencing at North end of Milton Street, taking the direction of Clumber Street, Drury Hill and Sussex Street, and terminating in the Meadows, the Eastern part being for the English, and the Western for the French. The English Town Hall occupied the site of the present one, and the French one that of the Old Moot Hall. The Market Place was also divided by a wall running the whole length, the Long Row side being the English, and the other the French portion. Though, according to Domesday Book, the population did not increase during this reign, as many as thirteen mansions were erected in the new borough. Separate Juries empanelled; fine for bloodshed: in the English Borough 6s. 4d., and the French 18s.

1090

1100



Henry 1st. LENTON Monastery founded by Wm. Peverill. In the foundation deed of this Priory, the town is called Nottingham for the first time.

1105

Henry I. in Nottingham, and granted to the Monastery a Fair of 8 days.

1110

Water in the river Trent dried up from One o'clock until Three.

1113

Death of Wm. Peverill, First Governor of the Castle.

A.D.
1135

Stephen. Town attacked and plundered by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, natural son of Henry I. The Town burnt down; inhabitants put to the sword, and burnt in the Churches, whither they had fled for refuge. Others were thrown into prison for their gold and silver, and were subjected to unutterable tortures. This state of things lasted 19 years.

1140

The Earl of Gloucester deprived Peverill's son of the Castle, and imprisoned him. On his release from captivity, the latter regained possession of it by effecting an entrance through a secret passage, doubtless the same which is now known as Mortimer's Hole.

1153

Henry, Duke of Anjou, besieged the Castle; the garrison in resistance burnt all the buildings near, and did considerable damage to the Town; subsequently, when king, he endeavoured to compensate for the injuries given, and a period of prosperity ensued at Nottingham.

1154

Henry 2nd. THE Town wall rebuilt by the king. This is the first time the town may be said to be walled, in the full sense of the term. The character of the masonry in the portion of the wall discovered in Parliament Street, in 1864, shews that it is part of the wall. A merchant guild established about this time.

1156

1172

Henry II. called Parliament together at the Castle, which was held as a Royal Station.

1174

Several powerful barons with Robert, Earl of Ferrers, who had risen against the king, took the Castle, and plundered the Town.

1179

Henry, and the King of Scotland kept Christmas at the Castle.

1180

Great Earthquake in the Midland Counties—several houses destroyed in Nottingham.

1189

Richard 1st. THE Castle and its forest, together with seven others, conferred by Richard on his brother, Prince John, one of his earliest, and as it proved to be, most imprudent acts of Royal bounty.

1193-4

On the return of Richard from the Crusades, the Castle stood out in Prince John's favour; hence, it was besieged by Richard, and after a sharp conflict, captured.*

1194

A Parliament or Council was called at Nottingham, the session lasting four days. Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, sat on the king's right hand, and Geoffrey, Archbishop of York, on his left; Longchamp, the Chancellor, and other Bishops, and Eleanor, the king's mother, were also present. The Chancellor, although ranking according to his see, guided all their deliberations. Sentence was passed on several rebellious Barons and Sheriffs, who were deprived of their Castles and jurisdictions. The king pronounced judgment against his brother John, who was absent, for having entered into a conspiracy with the King of France against him. The last day was spent in hearing and redressing grievances, when it was resolved, that to nullify the King's submission to the Emperor Leopold when in captivity, he should be crowned again; this ceremony was actually performed at Winchester.

* In this siege Richard headed the assailants in person, drove back the garrison into the keep of the Castle, and destroyed the outer gates of the fortification with fire. Sir W. Nicholson, in his History of the Royal Navy, furnishes a quotation from a record of the period of the payment of 6 shillings and 6 pence for the carriage of "shields, quarrels (arrows), javelins, and Greek Fire," from London to Nottingham.

!

A.D.
1195

Prince John was pardoned, and returned to Nottingham Castle, where he resided in a style of dazzling hospitality and magnificence.

1198

Robin Hood and Little John said to have lived about this time.

1199

John.

KING John spent several days at the Castle, and then proceeded to Clipstone Palace, in Sherwood Forest.

1208

Nottingham and rest of England placed under Interdict by the Pope, which lasted six years, during which time all the Churches were closed, and the dead buried in ditches, except by special licence from the Pope.

1209

First record of Nottingham Bridge being repaired by the brethren of the Hospital of St. John.

1212

The King came to Nottingham, having sworn he would not eat until he had seen with his own eyes the twenty-eight Welsh hostages, sons of the most powerful and illustrious families in Wales, hung on the Castle walls. The chronicler states that they were boys between the ages of 12 and 14, and were seized while amusing themselves in games prevalent at the period, and were carried to the ramparts whilst uttering the most piercing and heart-rending cries.

Matthew Paris relates, that on a small suspicion, King John caused to be imprisoned at Nottingham Castle, one Geoffrey, a clerk of his exchequer, and that he "did him to death by a strange torment ; he closed him in leade, and so, by depyrving him of al ayre, bereft him of his life withal."

1215

John spent his Christmas at the Castle.

1216
1230
1235

Henry 3rd.

CORONERS first established.

First mention made of Ralph Bugge, merchant, the real founder of the Willoughby family, whose house stood at the S.E. corner of St. Mary Gate, part of it being afterwards the "Old Angel." His grandson, Sir Richard de Willoughby, first purchased Wollaton, which was previously the property of Sir Roger de Morteyn.

The King (Henry III.) and Queen were at Nottingham occasionally between the years 1244 and 1252. The Liberate Rolls, in the Tower of London, contain copies of orders sent to the sheriff of Nottingham, with minute instructions for the following works at the Castle :—

1244

July 16—Wainscoting the chambers of the King and Queen, and the erection of a "certain aisle" between them, also a new altar and sedilia in the Queen's chapel.

1249

March 2—Renewing the walls and foundations of the King's chamber, and a restoration of a portion of the roof with the carving thereon.

1252

December 12—The erection of a louvre over the great hall, and a dais at the end of it. The painting of the history of St. Edward on the walls of the chapel of St. William, and that of St. Catherine in the chapel of St. Catherine. The painting of the "judgement to be dreaded" on the gable of the latter. The fixing of new candlesticks on the wall of the King's chamber.

1253

January 15—The re-making of the windows in the great hall, and a certain one to be painted with the image of St. Martin giving his cloak to a beggar. The history of Alexander to be painted on the walls of the Queen's chamber

A.D.

Previous to this reign, were erected the greater portion of the buildings on the lower plateau, forming, what may be termed in contradistinction to the Norman fortress, the Royal castle, the outer Ballium with its bastions and gatehouse, and the fine arched bridge, (opened out in 1873) which spanned the ancient moat and formed the approach to the latter. The modern semicircular arch on the west side thereof which spans the intervening space was formerly covered by the drawbridge.

1255

The King was at Nottingham this year.

1265

The King and Prince Edward, to the latter of whom was entrusted the command of this fortress, came to Nottingham, and were received with much rejoicing. His Majesty had bestowed many marks of favour upon the Town.

1272



Edward 1st.

EDWARD I. ascended the throne. Henry III. had, previous to his death, commanded his bailiffs and burgesses of Nottingham, to make a postern in the wall of the Town, near the Castle, and towards Lenton, wide enough for two horsemen to pass through abreast.

1282

1284

The King restored to the Town its ancient privileges, which he had previously suspended, and extended and confirmed them by a new charter. The same year, the burgesses exercised their new powers by electing as Mayor, Robert de Crophill, being the first appointment of a citizen of Nottingham. During his wars with Scotland, the King frequently sojourned at the Castle.

1306

As prisoners at the Castle were Lambryton, Bishop of St. Andrews, and Robert Wishart, taken captive in the wars against Scotland.

1307

1313

1315



Edward 2nd.

ADDITIONAL charter granted to the Town.

The King was at Clipstone this year, and issued writs to the sheriffs of Nottingham and Derby.

1316

Famine at Nottingham, greatest ever known. In some instances children and prisoners were converted into food, the living could scarce suffice to bury the dead.

1327

September 21.—Revolting murder of Edward II. at Berkley Castle. Hollinshed says the cries of the King were so loud as to awake divers people in the town of Berkley.

Thomas de Sibthorpe founded and endowed a College, at Sibthorpe, in this county, the chaplains of which were to pray for the souls of Edward II. and his son. The fate of the lands belonging to the same was very remarkable, on account of the number of hands into which they passed after their confiscation by Henry VIII.; among other owners, they came twice into the possession of William Cavendish, Marquis of Newcastle.

1327

1328



Edward 3rd.

the Crown.

CHAPEL of St. Michael destroyed, which stood at north end of York Street. Municipal liberties of Nottingham suspended, and the Mayor nominated by

1330

The same restored at the intercession of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March. Previously to this, Parliament was summoned, and for this purpose the Court came to Nottingham. The King, with a small retinue, lodged in the Town.

A.D.
1330

Queen Isabella, the King's mother, was residing at the Castle, with Mortimer, with a guard of 180 knights, and on the warrant of the King, and with the aid and council of Eland, the Constable of the Castle, Mortimer was taken prisoner, access being gained to the Castle through the secret passage, afterwards known as Mortimer's Hole.* Notwithstanding the entreaties of the Queen, to spare the "gentle Mortimer," the latter was carried off and executed at Tyburn, November 29th, 1330.

1334

The King was at Nottingham in this year, having called a council of his lords, temporal and spiritual, commanding them to meet him there, "to consult with him of weighty causes concerning the state of the realm."

1337

Parliament summoned at the Castle, when an important act was passed, inviting Cloth Workers from Holland to come and reside in this country, giving special protection to them and their trade, and thus laying the foundation of England's greatness as a Manufacturing country. No one was allowed to wear foreign made cloth except the King, the Queen, and their children.

1342

First record found of the property belonging to the burgesses of Nottingham, in an Inquisition roll, published at Nottingham.

1343

The King advanced from Nottingham, (where he had been holding a Parliament) with a strong army against the Scottish King. The Earl of Murray, Regent of Scotland, also the Knight of Liddesdale, and other Scotch Noblemen taken prisoners in the wars with Scotland, and sent to Nottingham Castle, where the Earl remained until he was exchanged for William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

1346

King David, of Scotland, taken at the battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham, during his invasion of England, is said to have been confined in a dungeon in the Castle for eleven years, where, according to Camden, he carved the Passion on the rock wall of his prison. †

The Scottish King subsequently ransomed by the payment of 1,000 marks.

The King hunts in the Royal park of Bestwood.

1357

1374

The speaker of the House of Commons, Peter de la Marc, was ordered to be confined for life in the Castle, through his bold protests against the assumptions of the King's mistress. He was liberated after two year's captivity.

Population of Nottingham 2,200, one third being ecclesiastics, mendicants, and children.

1377
1378

Richard 2nd.

EDMUND de Bramfield imprisoned in the Castle for accepting the Abbey of St. Edmund, Bury, from the Pope, without the King's permission.

* This passage here alluded to was the one at the top of the main passage, and is surmounted by the spiral stairs, discovered in 1864, by Mr. T. C. Hine.

† This dungeon has not yet been discovered, although excavations were made for this purpose in 1720 and 1864, by the then Dukes of Newcastle. It was probably nothing more than the cell of some religious recluse, and should be sought for in the escarpment of the great moat. There is no historical proof that King David was confined elsewhere than in the then regal quarters of the Tower of London, and the friendly intercourse which existed between him and the English King rendered any underground dungeon theory extremely improbable.

A.D.
1387

Richard II. met the sheriffs of the different counties at the Castle, and instructed them that when Parliamentary writs were issued, no person should be chosen but such as the king and his council should name. The sheriffs, with only one exception, (the sheriff of London) replied that they could not accede to such demands. Several members of both Houses of Parliament also resisted the attempt on the liberties of the country, on which the King assembled Tresillian, the Chief Justice of England, and four other Judges, at the Castle, and compelled them to adjudge the popular peers guilty of Treason, which brought the Lord Chief Justice to the gallows shortly after.

1392

The King came to the Castle, and because the Londoners had beaten an Italian merchant for offering his majesty a loan, which the city had previously refused, he summoned the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, to meet him at the Castle, where he there and then committed them to prison.

The King caused the Court of Chancery to be removed from London to Nottingham, and the Court of Kings Bench to York.

The King granted licence to John de Plumtre, of Nottingham, to found and endow a hospital for 13 widows.

1397

The King summoned the Peers to meet him at the Castle on the 15th of August, and articles of impeachment were prepared against obnoxious lords.

1399

Henry 4th. PLUMTRE Hospital built.

1400

Burgesses first enrolled and sworn, as persons claiming the freedom of the Town.

1409

St. Ann's Chapel built, the well, near the same being the resort of Pilgrims and others afflicted with various disorders.

1411

Owen Glendower, after his capture by Henry, Prince of Wales, sent prisoner to Nottingham Castle.

1413

Henry 5th. By charter of the King, (Henry V.) granted in the first year of his reign, and confirmed at Leicester, the office of Recorder for the Borough first instituted. The Mayor and four other burgesses, whom the King had the option of nominating, were constituted Justices of the Peace, and the Justices of the Peace for the County were forbidden to interfere in judicial affairs of the borough.

1422

Henry 6th. Found the Castle still retained as a palace, a citadel, and a prison.

1438

John Smith appointed bailiff, the first occurrence of the name of Smith in the annals of Nottingham.

1443

First record of a lease granted by the Corporation on the Chamber Estate; the name of the lessee was Richard Dalby, a baker, who leased a garden on the east side of Fletcher Gate.

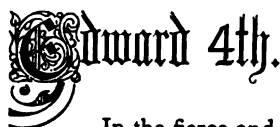
1446

Geoffrey Kniveton, Mayor of Nottingham, appointed Constable of the Castle, who furnishes an account of the lands and hereditaments appertaining thereto, amongst which may be found the King's meadows, the meadows lying by the rock yard, (Brewhouse yard) the Castle hills, (Standard Hill) the Castle mill, (the mill at the bottom of Finkhill Street).

A.D.
1449

The King (Henry VI.) grants to the Town a great charter of Municipal privileges, making Nottingham, with the exception of the Castle and the King's Hall (the County Hall) a county of itself. The Burgesses to have power to choose seven Aldermen as Justices of the Peace, to have two Sheriffs in place of the former Town Bailiffs, to wear the same livery as the Civic Guild of the City of London, and in other ways to possess the highest privileges of citizenship, all of which, with the exception of a slight change wrought by the Municipal Reform Act, exist at the present time.

1461



Edward 4th.

EDWARD IV., residing at the Castle, made Nottingham his rendezvous, collecting his troops, and causing himself to be proclaimed king.

In the fierce and destructive wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, the Castle being chiefly in the possession of the Yorkists, the White rose was the emblem which commonly waved from its battlements.

1470

The King again visited the Castle. Hearing of Warwick, the great king maker, being within two or three miles of Nottingham, with a large army, and of the disaffection of Lord Montacute, he fled to Lynn, in Norfolk, and embarked for Holland, after which his army and the Castle surrendered to Warwick.

At this time the Castle was considerably enlarged and beautified by Edward IV., who made it his favourite residence, and great military stronghold. The great tower at the north-west angle of the grass plateau was, according to Leland, carried up three storeys, and the range of buildings shewn at the north end on Smithson's plan, with the seven bay windows, was built from the foundations to the first floor.

1471

The King, after landing at Ravenspur, near Hull, marched with a small army direct to Nottingham, where his force was so strengthened, that he re-proclaimed himself King. At this time, hearing that a considerable Lancastrian force was lying at Newark, the King marches his army there from Nottingham, to wage battle with the Lancastrians, but was disappointed, as the army of the "Red Rose" withdrew from Newark in the night, whereupon the King returned to Nottingham, and the Castle became the scene of great regal hospitality.

1474

The King was again at Nottingham, where he held a sumptuous court, attended by many of his chief barons, to whom he granted many powers and privileges.

1480

Lawrence Lowe Recorder of Nottingham, being the first name on the roll.

1483

This year saw the termination of the reign of Edward IV., as well as the untimely end of his unfortunate offspring.

1483



Edward 5th.

WHO with his brother, the Duke of York, was murdered in the Tower of London.

1483



Richard 3rd.

THE King (Richard III.) was at Nottingham during the month of August, and on his way to be crowned at York; he ordered the new works at the Castle, left unfinished by his brother, to be completed, and further additions to be made, particularly the building of a chamber storey over the bay-windowed

A.D.

rooms last mentioned. This would be of stud construction, as it was said to be a "loft of tymbre, with round" (or bowed) "windows also of tymbre, to the proportion of the aforesaid windows of stone," which were considered "a good foundation for the new tymbre windows." At the completion of these works, the Castle became one of the largest and most magnificent buildings in the kingdom, and became the principal residence of the King. He is said to have often resorted to a turret on an eminence, (doubtless the tower last named) which he called "his castle of care."*

1484

The King held a court here, and wrote a letter to his subjects in Ireland, to inform them that he commenced his reign on the 27th of June, 1483.

1485

Richard held a court at the Castle, and resolving to put down the insurrectionary movement in favour of the house of Lancaster, raised the standard of war on the new tower, and marshalling his forces in the Market Place, proceeded to Leicester, and on the following day, marched to the fatal field of Bosworth.†

1485
1486

Henry 7th. THE King (Henry VII.) visits Nottingham, Lincoln, and other places, to test the loyalty of the people in the face of the rising in Ireland, under Lambert Simnel. In his progress he is described to be the personification of politeness and affability to all around him.

Sir John Byron appointed Constable of the Castle and Warden of the Forest of Sherwood at a salary of forty pounds, and the perquisites of the forest.

1487

The King rode into Nottingham to meet Lord Strange at the head of Earl Derby's host.

On the 16th of June was fought the memorable battle of Stoke Field, near Newark, against the supporters of Lambert Simnel, the youthful personator of the imprisoned Edward, Earl of Warwick. Hollinshed dilates on the "hyghe prowess, manfull stomackes, and hardie and courageous hartes" of the King's adversaries. Simnel pardoned and elevated to the post of "turnspit" in the King's kitchen!

1499

Richard Mellers, the great bellfounder of Nottingham, elected Mayor.

1501

A Public Pavier or "Borough Engineer" appointed, with a salary of thirty-four shillings a year, and an official gown to be used on occasions of Civic processions.

1503

Unicorn Inn, situated at S.E. corner of Sheep Lane, was the first tiled roof in Nottingham.‡

At the commencement of this reign the Castle may be said to have been in its greatest glory, but during the same there is no record of anything being done to maintain it as a military station and Royal palace. The King, finding castles prejudicial to his government and the peace of the nation, demolished some and rendered others useless; to the adoption of this policy, and to his parsimony as well, we may safely ascribe the decay of Nottingham Castle.

* Part of the foundations and a staircase of this tower are still in existence. Mr. Stretton, who examined the parts now covered up, says that from the calcined appearance of the stone, this tower must have been destroyed by fire. A vault under one portion was discovered in 1875.

† In this battle Sir John Byron and Sir Gervase Clifton were engaged on opposite sides. In pursuance of an oath in which they had previously mutually bound themselves, the former, when afterwards appointed Constable of the Castle, employed himself successfully with the King (Henry VII.) in saving the property of the Cliftons from the effects of the attainder, under which so many of the noble families were reduced to comparative poverty.

‡ The last thatched roof was found in Narrow Marsh, the property of the Rev. Jas. Hine, and taken down about 1854.

A.D.
1509
1511



Henry 8th. THE King (Henry VIII.) was at Nottingham on the 12th of August, of this year, a fact which in other records is mentioned as only doubtful, but conclusive evidence of it is found in a parchment document in the possession of Mr. Preston of this town, the same being the original order signed by the King, and given at "his royal Castle of Nottingham," for 1,000 ells of canvas to line the tapestry in the Castle, and sent to Sir Andrew Wyndesore, Keeper of the Great Wardrobe.

1513

Dame Agnes Mellers founded a Free School "to teach grammar everlasting, to endure and to be kept in the parish of our blessed lady, St. Mary the Virgin, within the Town of Nottingham;" also "for obits for herself and her husband on the 16th of every June."

1522

The King obtained a loan from the Corporation of £147 13s. 4d., for the reputed purpose of maintaining his wars against France and Scotland, which debt his majesty never found it convenient to discharge.

1530

Cardinal Wolsey having been arrested at Cawood Castle for high treason, arrived at Nottingham from Hardwick Hall under charge of the Constable of the Tower of London, and after staying the night, most probably at the Castle, was conveyed on the following day, although in a dying state, on his favourite mule, to Leicester, where he breathed his last.

1534

Nottingham created a Suffragan Bishopric.

1535

Many houses in Nottingham and other towns being in a ruinous state, the cellars lying open and uncovered, an Act was passed to the effect that if the owners or Lords of the Manor did not rebuild them, they should, after 3 years, pass to the Corporation, which gave the legal claim now exercised by the latter to the property called the Chamber Estate.

1536

Under the Act passed this year for suppressing the lesser monasteries, fell that of the Carmelites in White Friars', (Friar Lane and Beast-market Hill, formerly Friar Row) as also that of the Grey Friars, situate in Broad Marsh. Their lands and possessions were seized by the King and sold at low rates.

1537

The passage of the Trent at Nottingham held for the King against the great insurrectionary movement in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, headed by the dispossessed monks, when the country north of the Trent became a scene of horror and butchery.

1539

The great Priory of Lenton, founded by Peverill, dissolved. The Prior, Nicholas Heath, being attainted of high treason for refusing to deliver up his priory, and to acknowledge the supremacy of the King. Tradition says he was hanged on the gateway of the Priory.

1539

A perambulation made this year of the Forest of Sherwood, describes part of the river Leen as being an ancient water-course from Lenton to the river Trent, and as being the boundary between the King's Meadows and Wilford.

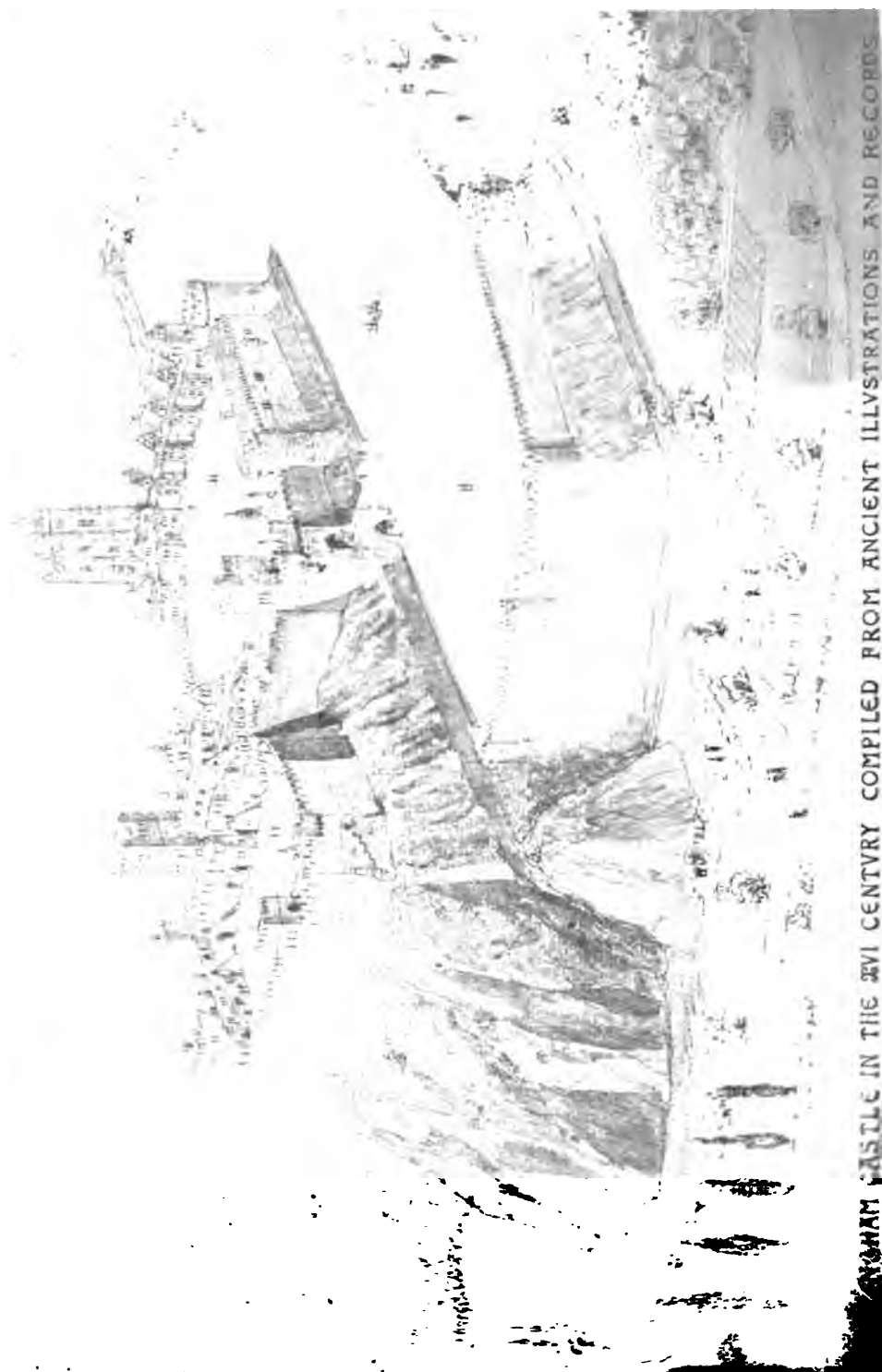
1540

The Hospital of the Knights of St. John, standing outside the Town walls, dissolved and seized by the King. The Borough House of Correction stands on the site of this ancient house.

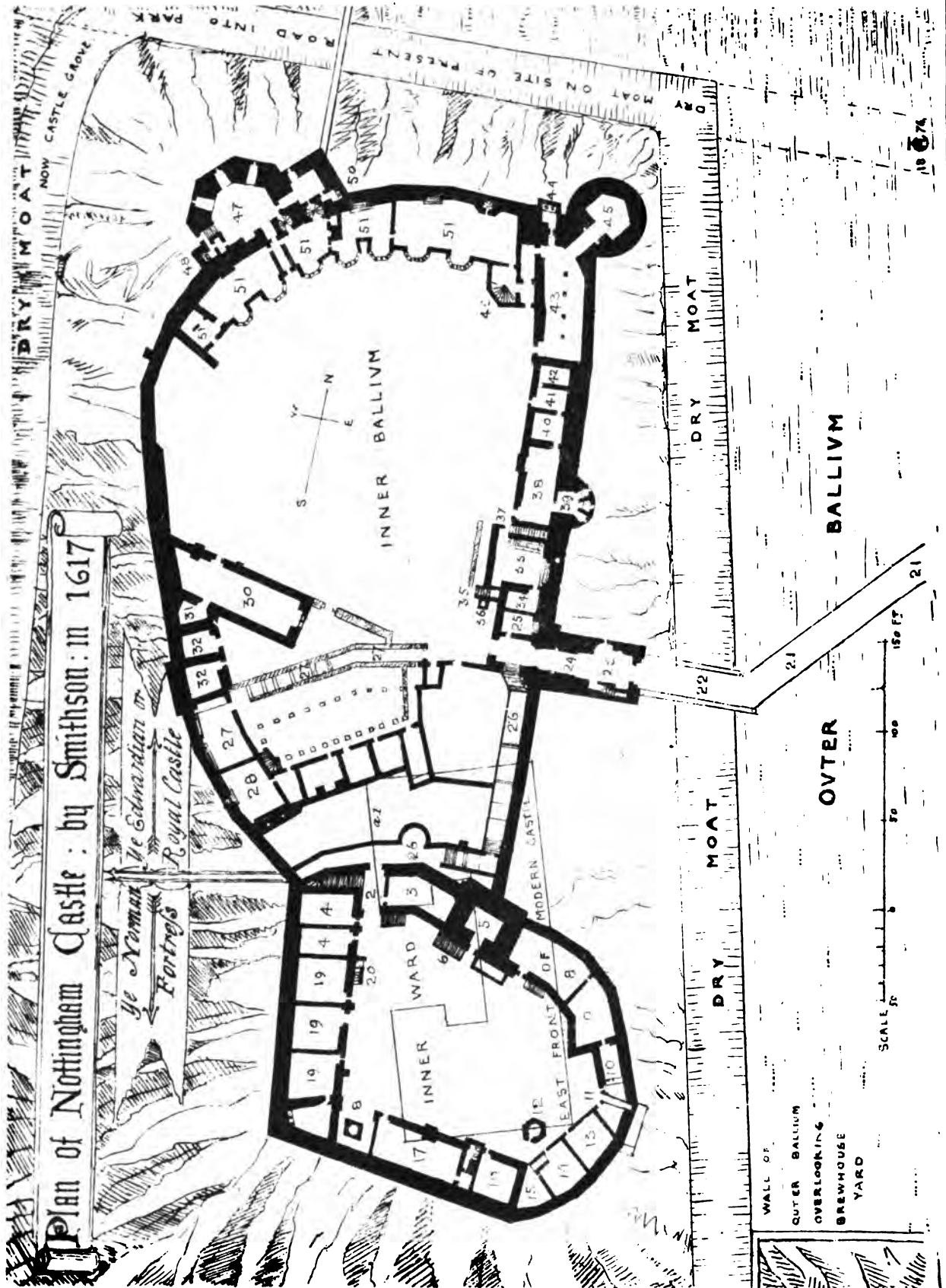
1540

John Leland, Antiquary to the King, visited Nottingham this year, describes the houses as being well built of timber and plaster, St. Mary's Church as being "excellent, new, and unyforme yn worke, and so manie faire windowes yn itt, yt no artificer can imagine to set more." He also describes the Castle as being built chiefly out of the stone dug from its great ditches, the East and South being well towered, the West side and Great Hall as being in ruins, of there being a stately bridge having beasts and giants, three Chapels* and three Wells, but the "*most beautifullest* and gallant building" to be that before described as King Richard's Tower.

* Other records make mention of four chapels, viz: those of St. Mary, St. Catherine, St. William, and St. Sepulchre. Bishop Corbett, who visited the place at the beginning of the following century, mentions the giants as being in a very dilapidated condition.



ANGLAM CASTLE IN THE XVI CENTURY COMPILED FROM ANCIENT ILLUSTRATIONS AND RECORDS



GENERAL REFERENCE TO SMITHSON'S PLAN OF THE CASTLE, COVERING THE SITE OF THE PRESENT EDIFICE, AND THAT OF THE UPPER PLATEAU,
NORTHWARD OF THE SAME, AND ASSIGNING THE USES OF THE VARIOUS APARTMENTS, AS FAR AS CAN BE GATHERED FROM THE SAID GROUND
PLAN, AND FROM THE LIBERATE ROLLS AND OTHER ANCIENT RECORDS DESCRIPTIVE OF THE BUILDING.

THE NORMAN FORTRESS.

- a 1. Site of the Bridge over the former Moat.
2. The Gateway, with steps or sally port leading into Moat.
3. The Guard Room, with Warden's apartment over.
4. 4. Prisoners or stores.
5. The Keep approached by steps.
6. The Chapel on landing of same.

8. 9. 10. Vaulted Chambers underneath the Royal apartments, that over No. 8 being the Great Hall, with "great louvre" over same, and "cowed" (dormer) windows on the south side. No. 9, the private apartments with a "certain aisle" leading into the Queen's Chapel, No. 10.

11. Passage leading to sally port, terminating at the foot of the rock.

There is another sally port also hewn out of the rock, to the west of the above, which led up into the moat on the western side of the fortress.

12. Private approach to sally port, or, as Leland describes it, "another waye by an aley that stretcheth *oute of the ward* under the earthe." This branch passage was afterwards called "Mortimer's Hole," and was previously unknown to Queen

THE ROYAL CASTLE, WITH EDWARDIAN EXTENSIONS.

21. The bridge, "having giants" over the inner moat, with drawbridge on the west side of same, which seems probable from the remains of a pointed arch in the smaller archway of the outer barbican, indicating the absence of this appendage to the latter building.
22. Barbican with rampart over eastern portion, with Machicolations over entrance.
23. Stepped approach to same through upper tower.
24. Passage under tower with groves in wall for port-cullis, the machinery for same being worked in the tower.
25. Guard house.
26. Inclined plane and stepped approach to Norman Castle, formed when the northern moat was occupied by subsequent buildings. Traces of these walls are still to be seen, with windows which would formerly have looked on to the old moat.
27. Inclined plane and shallow steps leading into the lower court, round which the continuous row of square piers would probably have been the foundation of the posts supporting a corridor in the side leading to chambers over stables, and a row on the north side, similar to the galleried courts of old hostalries, with stairs to same at S.W. corner.
- 27-8. Kitchens for the garrison.
29. Buttery.
30. Chapel for the garrison, built with regard to orientation.
31. Sacristy.
32. 32. Priest's residence.
33. The King's kitchen, with fire place on east side, and high vaulted roof.
34. Buttery.
35. Stairs to Warden's apartments.
36. Well of the New Castle.
37. Stairs leading to royal apartments from kitchen.
38. Retainers' hall, for guests entitled to sit at the royal table.
39. Bestion, with embrasures for archers.
40. Stores for harness and arms.

"Isabel, ne none of her mcayne, ne the Mortimer, ne none of his companye." The spiral staircase leading into this passage was opened out in 1864.

13. 14. Royal Stables, with refuse place. 15. Stairs leading to provender stores and garrison rooms above. In some copies of Smithson's Plan there is a column in the centre of these lower buildings indicating that there were rooms over them.

16. Kitchen, with buttery between same, and common hall of garrison (17) with chimney on N. side.

18. Well of the Garrison.

19. Stables, with refuse place and garderobe in the corner.

20. Steps leading to western rampart.

To use a professional phrase, "the foregoing specification and the accompanying plan and elevation" are not assumed to be so exhaustive as to challenge the discovery of future "extras," but, taking them as a whole, they may be regarded as giving a general idea of what the old Castle of Nottingham was prior to its destruction.

41-2. Stables for horses of heralds, or King's messengers.

43. Vaulted chamber for servants and retainers, called the "undercroft."

44. Gardrobe leading out of same.

45. Bastion, approached by vaulted passage, in which are grooves for portcullises in the event of the Bastion being undermined. The lower portion of this round bastion is still visible.

46. Main approach by stairs to royal apartments. The King's hall, over 43, and other royal apartments, over 38, 40, 41, and 42, these may have been approached from the servant's stairs, 37, and by a passage in the thickness of wall on east side, with dormitories over the whole.

47. The great tower built by Edward IV., and completed by Richard III.

48. Sally port leading by steps into the moat, with garderobe by the side of same.

50. Royal apartments in connection with above, with bay windows looking into the second court, built by Edward IV.; in stone and with superstructure containing chambers constructed of timber, by Richard III. These apartments were of a most princely character, and would be necessarily consequent upon the custom of royalty moving about with an increased retinue. These formed what Richard called his "Castle of care," or a place which he much esteemed. The foundation walls of the circular bastion, No. 45, also the ashlar faced wall, south of 47, and the lower part of the spiral staircase in same, are now remaining, also a vault underneath the square projection east of same, which has yet to be explored.

A.D.
1542

Died Sir William Holles, (originally a Merchant, and Lord Mayor of London) Lord of the Manor of Haughton, from whom the Clintons derived a considerable portion of their ancient Nottingham property.

Sir Thomas White gave funds to Nottingham and other towns which constitute what is now known as Sir Thomas White's Charity. He died 1556, aged 72.

1547

Edward 6th.

GEORGE Pierrepoint, founder of this family. Knighted by the King. He was a large purchaser of Church property at the dissolution of the Religious Houses. His son Henry afterwards created Baron Pierrepoint and Viscount Newark of Holme Pierrepoint.

The chantry house called Trinity House, at corner of St. Mary's Church, given to the Corporation for the repairs of the bridge.

1549

First appointment of Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire. A joint lieutenancy was created, those selected being Edward Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, and Thomas Manners, first Earl of Rutland.

1550

The old Convent as house of the Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem, after being held ten years by the Crown, granted to the Corporation of Nottingham for the sustenance of the Trent Bridge.

1553

Mary.

SIR Hugh Willoughby, of Wollaton, the discoverer of Greenland, started on a voyage of discovery to the Northern Seas. The remains of the Crew were discovered in the following Spring, in Lapland, and the body of Sir Hugh, resting in his chair, with the log book of the ship and his will before him, indicating that he had been frozen to death.

1558

Richard Barnes last Suffragen Bishop of Nottingham consecrated.

Great tempest this year; supposed to be that which destroyed the chancel of St. Mary's Church, and involved its rebuilding in the present comparatively debased style of architecture.

1562

The registers of the three parish churches commenced to be kept in this and the following years, shewing that the population of the Borough did not exceed 3,000 souls, being an increase of not more than 830 in the last two centuries.

1568

Thomas Cooper, Esq., the first sheriff of Nottingham after the separation of Derbyshire from its association Sherifalty of Notts.

1568
1570

Elizabeth.

EXTENSIVE "reparacions" made upon the Castle according to report preserved in the British Museum, and signed by the Surveyor and Clerk of the Works.

Camden visits Nottingham, and in describing the Castle states that it escaped the common fate of Castles, and that it had never been taken by storm.

1572

A congregation of Dissenters first assembled.

1586

First record of a Coroner for the Borough.

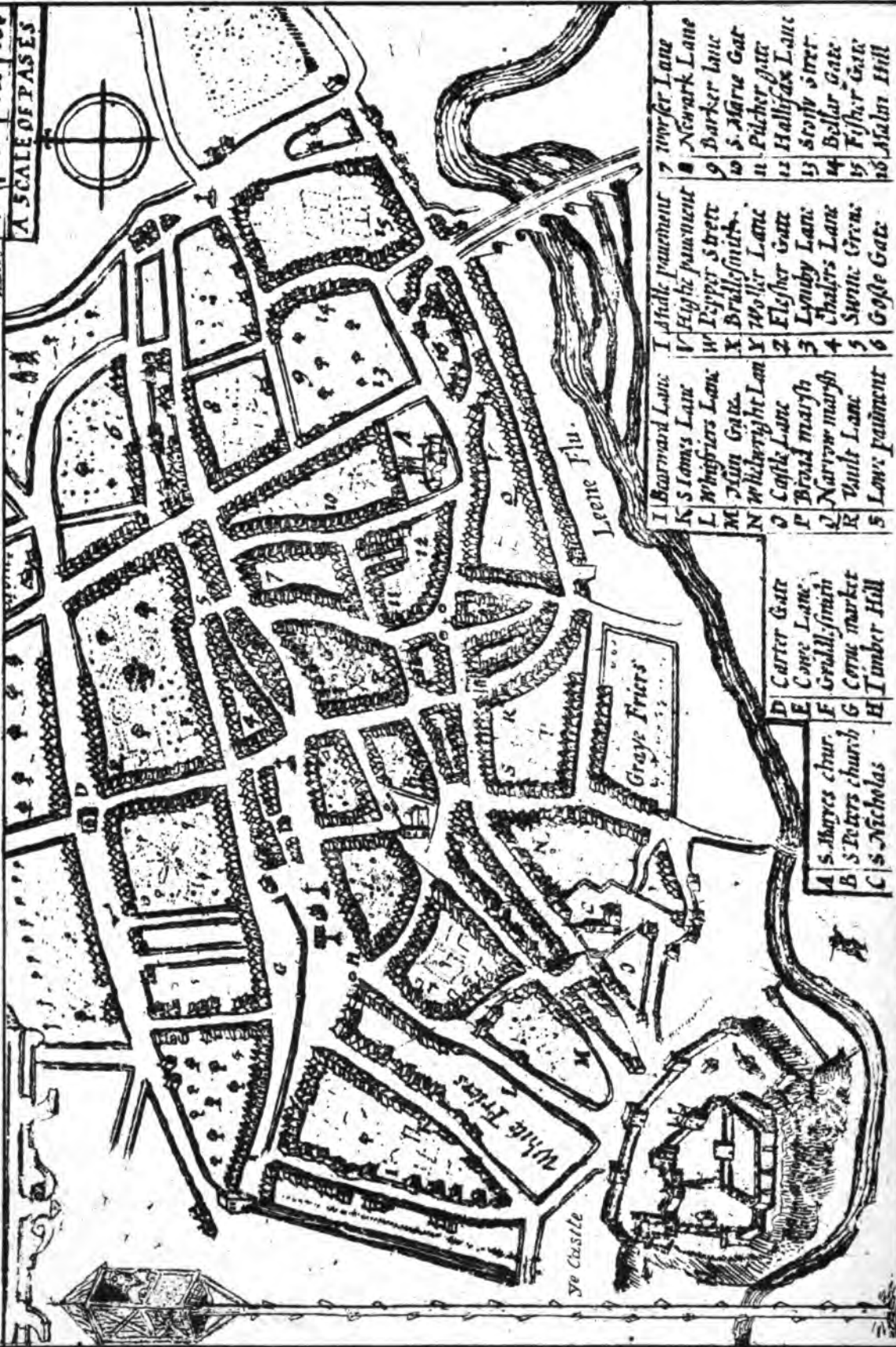
1588

Captain Martin Frobisher, of Finningley, Nottinghamshire, Knighted for his services in connection with the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

Wollaton Hall completed. From Camden's description of it, it would appear that the present central portion of the Hall was then in existence, though not necessarily a part of the original design.

NOTTINGHAM AS SEEN BY JOHN SPEEDE IN 1610 A Facsimile reproduction of the original

40 50 120 160
A SCALE OF PASES



- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|-----------------|
| 1 | Beaumont Lane | 7 | Wooler Lane |
| 2 | S. Lomas Lane | 8 | Newark Lane |
| 3 | Whiffiers Lane | 9 | Barker lane |
| 4 | St. John Gate | 10 | S. Marie Gate |
| 5 | Whitheright Lane | 11 | Pitcher gate |
| 6 | Castle Lane | 12 | Hallifax Lane |
| 7 | Broad marsh | 13 | St. Mary street |
| 8 | Narrow marsh | 14 | Bellar Gate |
| 9 | Vault Lane | 15 | Fisher Gate |
| 10 | Low: pavement | 16 | Malin Hill |

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|---------------|
| A | S. Marys chur. | D | Carter Gate |
| B | S. Peters church | E | Cone Lane |
| C | S. Nicholas | F | Graddis Smith |
| | | G | Corn market |
| | | H | Timber Hill |

ENGRAVED BY J. BROWN & CO., NOTTINGHAM.

A.D. 1589	Rev. W. Lee, of Calverton, invented the Stocking frame. His application for a patent was refused by Queen Elizabeth on the ground that it would be injurious to so many of her female subjects, who gained their living by knitting. The Queen would have granted him the right, had it been confined to silk stockings. The bright anticipations of the inventor who died in Paris in 1610, were never realized by himself.
1594	Robert Hancock ordered to dig for coal in the Coppice.
1595	The famous bell "Tom of Lincoln" recast by Oldfield of Narrow Marsh.
1601	First establishment of a poor house, the old convent of St. John.
1602	Total amount of Corporation rental, £112 10s. 4d.
1603	<p>James 1st. THE Queen (Anne) and her son, Prince Henry, passed through Nottingham. The Queen was presented by the Mayor with a Silver Cup, value £20, and the young Prince with a purse containing twenty "double" sovereigns. Stopped at Wollaton Hall.</p> <p>The King (James I.) made a grant of the Castle to Francis, Earl of Rutland, and to his heirs. He succeeded his brother Roger as Constable of the Castle, was the last who held this appointment, and died in 1632. He suffered the building to get into a very dilapidated state. Many of the goodly edifices were pulled down, and the iron and other materials sold.</p>
1607	<p>Died at the age of ninety, Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, better known as "Bess of Hardwick" the grandmother of the first Duke of Newcastle, celebrated for erecting the palatial mansions of Chatsworth and Hardwick, besides others of less note. A witch foretold her death when she ceased to build, and it is remarkable that she finished her career during the long frost of this year, which stopped her operations.</p> <p>Commencement of Corporation Debt, the amount borrowed being £20. Sir H. Pierrepont subscribed 40s.</p>
1609	Plague first made its appearance at Nottingham.
1610	The first map of Nottingham (Speeds) published this year, a rude bird's-eye of the town and Castle.
1612	The King visited Nottingham on the 17th of August, and stayed one day, sleeping at Thurland House, in Pelham Street. Silver gilt bowles were provided as presents, and the sum of £54 11s. 3d. was expended in his entertainment.
1613	12 Houses built in York Street for Alms Houses, by Churchwardens of St. Mary's, the origin of the Workhouse in this parish.
1614	<p>The King again passed through Nottingham, and was the guest, for one night, of Sir John Holles, at Thurland Hall.</p> <p>First Poor Rate levied in Nottingham amounting to £26 13s. 4d.</p>
1615	First Brick House erected in Nottingham, the "Green Dragon," site of present "Derby Arms."
1616	<p>The King visited Nottingham for the third time, August 15th, after hunting in Sherwood Forest.</p> <p>Sir John Holles created Baron Holles.</p>
1619	The King at Nottingham August 12th and 13th, raised money by Knighting those who could afford to pay the accustomed fee. Said to one who was destitute of any other qualification "hold up thy head mon, I have more need to be ashamed than thou."
1620	A piece of land between the Town and the river Trent, called the Trent Close, leased at £10 per Annum, for storing coal in transit to London.

A.D.

1621

The King and suite were here August 13th. His majesty made the Brewhouse Yard at the Castle a jurisdiction of itself, and granted it to two gentlemen of London.

1623

Post Master appointed for Nottingham.

The King came here on a visit. On the 15th of August, the last day of his stay, he signed a proclamation against Puritanical publications. Baron Holles created Earl of Clare.

The King and his nobles at St. Ann's Well, and drank the wood ward and his barrels dry.

1625

Resolved that two townsmen be chosen to represent the borough.

1625

1626

1634

Charles 1st. A loan obtained from the Town for the use of the King.

King Charles and the Queen came to Nottingham, and stayed five nights at Thurland Hall, where they were the guests of the Earl of Newcastle. On this occasion the Corporation ordered the Churchwardens to see that the outside of every house, Market crosses, and Market wall to be rough cast, or otherwise beautified by painting. A piece of plate presented to the King value £18. Feastings, ringing of bells, and bonfires, the order of the day.

1635

King Charles in Nottingham, slept at the "great house in the Market Place" (either the Crown or Feather Inn).

Died Sir George Peckham, Knight. This gentleman practised the healing art in Nottingham, and so far as he supposed it to bear upon it, gave his patients the benefit of his researches in Astrology.

1637

Died John, first Earl of Clare, and buried in St. Mary's, in the South transept, where was a stately monument, but removed in 1802.

William Barrows agreed to relinquish his right to dig up the floors of slaughter-houses and cottages to take material for saltpetre on condition of being made a burgess.

1638

Seven scolds ordered to be ducked.

1641

Plank footway formed between St. Peter's Church to end of Lister Gate, on account of the swampy nature of the ground.

1642

The King (Charles I.) and Prince of Wales in Nottingham, July 21st. The Mayor presented the latter with £50, and had the honour of kissing the King's hand.

Corporation let the East Croft for the use of the King's guard and servants, at 4s. per day and night.

1642

On the 19th of August, the King arrived in Nottingham, from Southwell. On this occasion no offering was made him, and many of the middle classes had either openly or secretly espoused the course taken by the Parliament; nevertheless, the King's arrival caused the greatest excitement in Nottingham, and when he appeared, accompanied by the youthful Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Rupert, the Duke of Richmond, and the Earls of Southampton and Dorset, and followed by a considerable body of cavalry, he was greeted by the loud shouts of the people as he passed on towards Thurland House, the Earl of Clare's residence in Nottingham, which had been prepared for his reception. Hearing that the Parliamentary army was advancing rapidly towards Northampton, the King ordered his cavalry to advance towards Coventry in the hopes of securing the Town before they reached it, but the citizens closing their gates against him, and the King having no means of storming it, returned to Nottingham, where, on August 22, he raised the Royal Standard.

Mons. Guizot in his "Parliamentary History," gives the following graphic and truthful account of the important event. "Blood had already been spilt in several encounters, more like broils than battles. The King, by two fruitless attempts on Hull and Coventry, had already given parliament occasion to charge him as the aggressor. The two parties equally dreaded this reproach: both equally ready to risk every thing

A.D.

to maintain their rights, both trembled at having to answer for the future. At last, on the 23rd of August, Charles resolved formally to call his subjects to arms, by erecting the Royal Standard at Nottingham. At six in the evening, on the summit of the hill which overlooks the town, surrounded by eight hundred horse and a small body of militia, he first caused his proclamation to be read. The herald had already begun; a scruple arose in the king's mind, he took the paper and slowly corrected several of the passages on his knee, then returned it to the herald, who had great difficulty in reading the corrections. The trumpets sounded, the standard was brought forward bearing this motto:—‘RENDER UNTO CÆSAR THE THINGS WHICH ARE CÆSAR’S.’* But no one knew where to erect it, nor the ancient ceremonial of the Lord Paramount assembling his vassals. The sky was clouded, the wind blew with violence. At last they planted the standard in the interior of the Castle, on the top of a tower, after the example of Richard III., the latest known precedent. The next day the wind blew it down.

‘Why did you put it there?’ asked the king, ‘it should have been set in an open place where every one might have approached it—not in a prison.’

He had it taken out of the Castle, just outside the park. When the heralds sought to plant it in the ground, they found that the soil was a mere rock. With their daggers they dug a small hole in which to fix the staff, but it would not stand, and for several hours they were obliged to hold it up with their hands. The spectators withdrew, their minds disturbed by evil forebodings. The king passed some days at Nottingham, (at Thurland Hall) in fruitless expectation that the country would answer his appeal. The parliamentary army was forming a few leagues off, at Northampton, and already numbered several regiments.

‘If they choose to attempt a *coup de main*,’ said Sir Jacob Astley, Major-General of the royal army, ‘I would not answer for his majesty not being taken in his bed.’

Some members of the council urged him to try negotiation once more. ‘What! already?’ said the king, ‘even before the war is begun!’”

“They insisted—on the ground of his weakness. Four deputies proceeded to London, (August 25), but returned unsuccessful; one of them, Lord Southampton, had not even been allowed to deliver his message personally to the house. The king quitted Nottingham towards the middle of September, and, notwithstanding his regret at removing farther from London, established his head quarters at Shrewsbury, understanding that the western counties showed more zeal in his cause.”

1643

Preparations made for the defence of the town. “Nottingham (surrounded on all sides by hostile stations) alone remained in the hands of the Parliamentarians.” Twenty-three inhabitants of the town advanced to Cromwell £115 10s. wherewith to pay his captains and soldiers, subsequently an assessment was made under warrant from Parliament. At Whitsuntide the force in the town amounted to between 5,000 and 6,000 under the command of Lord Grey. The troops on leaving Nottingham proceeded to Gainsborough to assist Lord Willoughby, and were joined on the way by Cromwell himself and his Ironsides. In the absence of the soldiers the town was garrisoned.

The Ordnance was removed to the Castle to the great dissatisfaction of the citizens. The Marquis of Newcastle summoned the garrison to surrender, but they promptly refused. Shortly after, an expedition from Newark, (which as a town had clung to the cause of the king) headed by Sir R. Byron, entered the town in the dead of the night, and seized two thirds of the soldiers in their beds. On the governor becoming acquainted with the matter, the Castle gates were closed. On the following day Colonel Hutchinson (to whom the custody of the station was entrusted) fired into those parts of the town in which the enemy principally congregated, whereupon the Newarkites stationed themselves in the tower of St. Nicholas’ Church, and kept up a continual fire upon the Castle. The Cavaliers also threw down part of the defence works, and held the town for five days.

* The standard is described as “a large silk flag, in the form of an escutcheon (qy. pennant) with a red cross and two lions passant, upon two crowns,” and in another account as being in “the fashion of the City streamers, with a hand pointing to the crown,” and to the motto above named. It was held by Sir Edmund Verney, who declared “that they who would take that standard from his hand, must first wrest his soul from his body.”

A.D.

On their leaving, troops from Leicester, under Captain Wright, arrived to assist the Colonel, and additional precautions were taken, the tower of St. Nicholas' Church being thrown down. Attempts were secretly made by disaffected persons to fire the town, and to guard against this, a watch, consisting of 50 women, was set to parade the town all night. The fort at the bridges held by the Royalists was besieged, and the soldiers therein retiring from it fell into the hands of Colonel Hutchinson, who held the post of Parliamentary Governor of the Castle until 1647. On one occasion Colonel Hutchinson paid a visit to St. Mary's Church, under colour of attending divine service, but in reality for reconnoitering from the summit of the tower.

1643

Oliver Cromwell, with Sir John Gell, Colonel Hubbard, and Lord Grey, were in Nottingham this year.

During the progress of the Civil War, the Castle was offered as a place of retreat for the townsmen and their goods, on condition that they would repair their quarters, which was done to such an extent, that the fortress was made habitable for 400 men. In fortifying the place, the governor made a court of guard in "Mortimer's Hole," and it was by this passage or old sally port that the Parliamentary soldiers made their way into the Castle when the town was seized by the Royalists.

The subjoined picture of the Castle as it was in those times is from the graphic pen of Mrs. Hutchinson, the heroic wife of the governor :—"The Castle was built upon a rock, and nature had made it capable of very strong fortification, but the buildings were very ruinous and uninhabitable, neither affording room to lodge soldiers nor provisions. The Castle stands at one end of the town, upon such an eminence as commands the chief streets of the town. There had been enlargements made to this castle after the first building of it. There was a strong tower which they called the old tower, built upon the top of all the rock, and this was that place where Queen Isabell, the mother of King Edward the Third was surprised with her paramour Mortimer, who by secret windings and hollows in the rock came up into her chamber from the meadows lying low under it, through which there ran a little rivulet, called the Line, almost under the Castle rock. At the entrance of this rock there was a spring which was called Mortimer's Well, and the cavern Mortimer's Hole : the ascent to the top is very high, and not without some wonder. At the top of all the rock there is a spring of water ; in the midway to the top of this tower there is a little piece of the rock on which a dove-cot had been built, but the governor took down the roof of it, and made it a platform for two or three pieces of ordnance, which commanded some streets and all the meadows better than the higher tower ; under that tower, which was the old castle, there was a larger castle, where there had been several towers and many noble rooms, but the most of them were down ; the yard of that was pretty large, and without the gate there was a very large yard that had been walled, but the walls were all down, only it was situated upon an ascent of the rock, and so stood a pretty height above the streets ; and there were the ruins of an old pair of gates, with turrets on each side. Before the Castle the town was on one side of a close which commanded the fields approaching the town ; which close the governor afterwards made a platform ; behind it was a place called the park that belonged to the Castle, but then had neither deer nor trees in it, except one growing under the Castle, which was almost a prodigy, for from the root to the top there was not one straight twig or branch on it ; some said it was planted by King Richard the Third, and resembled him that set it. On the other side the Castle was the little river of Line, and beyond that large flat meadows bounded by the river of Trent. In the whole rock there were many large caverns, where a great magazine and many hundred soldiers might have been disposed, if they had been cleansed and prepared for it, and might have been kept secure from any danger of firing the magazines by any mortar-pieces shot against the Castle. In one

A.D.

of these places, it is reported that one David, a Scotch King, was kept in cruel durance, and with his nails had scratched on the walls the story of Christ and his twelve apostles. The Castle was not flanked, and there were no works about it when Mr. Hutchinson undertook it, but only a little breastwork before the outmost gate. There was a large room which was the chapel in the Castle : this they had filled full of prisoners, besides a very bad prison which was no better than a dungeon, called the Lion's den."

1644

Troops from Newark again entered the town, but were driven away by a desperate sally from the Castle garrison.

Subsequent skirmishes occurred between soldiers at Newark and Nottingham, and the whole talk was of wars and rumours of wars. Trade was suspended, and bloodshed and robbery prevailed. At the end of April, a Newark party stormed the fort at the Trent Bridge, and slew the garrison, numbering 40 men.

1645

The King at Welbeck, the seat of the Marquis of Newcastle.

1646

The King delivered himself up at Southwell to the Scotch commissioners. An order was made on the 11th July for the reduction of Nottingham garrison, and £5,000 was voted by Parliament to pay arrears due to the forces, and for loss and damage sustained by the town.

1647

On the 13th of February his majesty was brought to Nottingham, where he was met by Sir Thomas Fairfax, who kissed his hand and conversed with him on the way to the town.

1648

Rumours were abroad that the Castle was about to be taken by surprise. The governor caused enquiry to be made, and Sir Marmaduke Langale and ten other gentlemen were captured in disguise, and confined in the Castle.

1649

CHARLES I. BEHEADED AT WHITEHALL, LONDON.

Money was at this period so scarce, consequent on the exactions made for the wars and the privations to which the inhabitants had been subject, that the principal tradesmen made their own coin, chiefly of copper.

Colonel Hutchinson, perceiving with sorrow that "the poison of ambition had ulcerated Cromwell's heart," procured an order for the disbanding of the garrison and for the demolishing of the Castle, which order was speedily executed.

George Fox imprisoned in Nottingham for interfering with the Vicar of St. Mary's in the fulfilment of his duties. In his journal, he states that he was put into a nasty stinking prison, the smell whereof got so into his nose and throat that it very much annoyed him.

1650

On their journey to the north, General Fairfax and his troops passed through Nottingham.

The Coal Workings at the Coppice abandoned in consequence of being flooded.

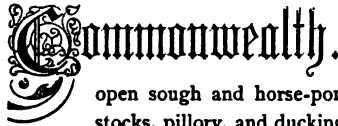
Oliver Cromwell came to Nottingham, and expressed himself as being heartily vexed at finding the Castle dismantled. Colonel Hutchinson replied that he procured it to be done, believing it to be his duty to ease the people of charge, when there was no more need of it. After this dismantling had taken place, the condition in which the Castle would be left was similar to that of Newark and other places. As far as it was practicable the walls would be thrown down, and the vaulted floors broken up, so that the building would in future be totally unfitted as a place of defence. The extent to which the demolition was carried out before the building was finally razed to the ground by the Duke of Newcastle, may be gathered by an inspection of the present gatehouse which was retained as a gatekeeper's residence.

A.D.

Mr. Stretton says that within the ditch and the yards south of the gatehouse was, in the time of Charles I., a public-house, into the cellars of which he descended in 1815, when the stables behind the riding-school were being erected.

1651

Died Henry Ireton, the Regicide, born at Attenborough; at which church the register of his baptism is preserved.

1653
1654

Commonwealth. EVELYN, in his diary, says he passed through Nottingham this year, and found large streets full of crosses, an ample Market Place with an open sough and horse-pond in the centre with a mouldering wall down the middle, trees, saw-pits, stocks, pillory, and ducking stool.

1655

A petition was presented to Cromwell by the framework knitters, asking that they might be incorporated by charter under the great seal. The request was complied with.

1656

Presentment made against Lady Hutchinson, mother-in-law of Colonel Hutchinson, for having music in her house on the High Pavement.

1658

Oliver Cromwell died September 3, at Hampton Court.

Thomas Smith, who married the daughter of Lawrence Collin, a gunner at the Castle at the time of the Civil War, purchased the house at the N.W. corner of Peck Lane, where he commenced business as a mercer, and subsequently added to it that of a banker, thereby founding that which is the earliest existing provincial Bank in England. Lawrence Collin was interred in St. Nicholas' Church. It is said that the sepulchral slab which covered it forms the hearth-stone of a house in St. James' Street. He died 1704, aged 91.

About this time many of the large ancient mansions of the county families began to be erected.

1660

A violent quarrel arose between the soldiers in the town and the inhabitants, in which many lives were lost. Peace was brought about by the late Governor of the Castle and his Lady, after many of the houses had been destroyed by the soldiers. This was no doubt caused by the Royalistic reaction of the townspeople.

1680



Charles 2nd. DIED the famous Dr. Plumtre, buried in St. Mary's Church.

Col. Hacker, jailer and chief in command at the execution of King Charles, hanged at Tyburn; he was a native of East Bridgford.

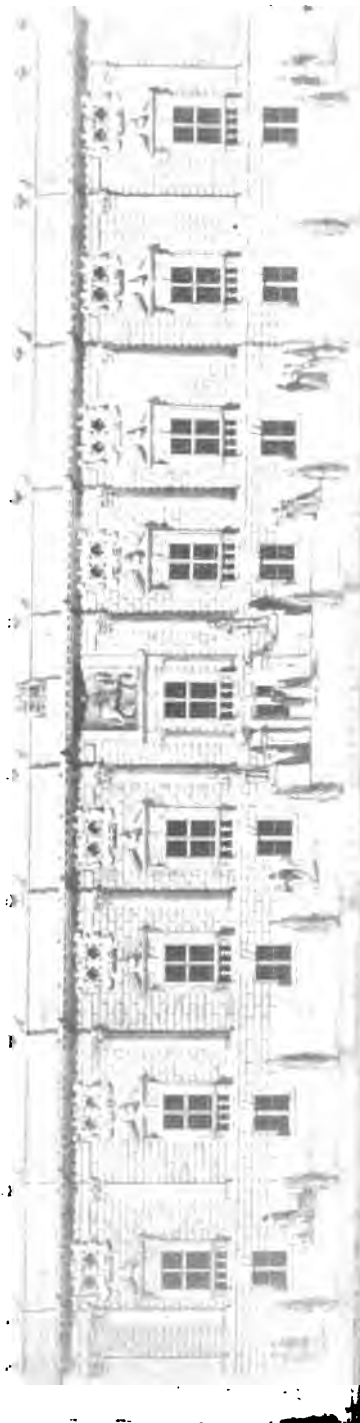
Gilbert Millington, member for Nottingham, imprisoned this year for "imagining the King's death."

1664

Colonel Hutchinson died September 11, at Sandown Castle, Kent, as his monument says "after eleven months harsh and strict imprisonment." His body was embalmed and conveyed to Owthorpe.

The Duke of Buckingham, who inherited the Castle of Nottingham in right of his mother, sole daughter and heiress of the Earl of Rutland,* sold it in 1674 to William Cavendish, the first Duke of Newcastle. This accomplished nobleman was the eldest son of Sir Charles Cavendish, he was born in 1592, raised to the peerage in 1620 by the title of Lord Ogle and Viscount Mansfield,

* Mr. George Freeth observes that when Mrs. Hutchinson, in her record of these times, bitterly complained of her neighbour, the Earl of Rutland, sending emissaries to "rummage" the private abode of her husband at Owthorpe, she had overlooked the fact that Nottingham Castle, during the Civil War, and some time previously, was also private property, and not as Colonel Hutchinson and Cromwell chose to regard it when they garrisoned it as if it belonged to the Crown, and as if they could take the same liberty which the King was allowed when he planted his standard on its towers. Regarding her neighbour as one of the "malignants," and the Nottingham people as "false-hearted," "cunning," "specious," and "pragmatical," perhaps this lady could scarcely be expected to give much weight to such a consideration as this; but it is curious that the fact has also escaped the notice of other historians.



created Earl of Newcastle 1627 by Charles I., and Duke of Newcastle by Charles II. He died in 1676, two years after he had razed the old Castle to the ground and had commenced the present palatial edifice.* He was the devoted friend and loyal supporter of the King during the Civil War, and was victorious in fifteen battles and sieges. His chivalrous energy and self-sacrifice in the Royal cause gained for him the title of the "loyall Duke." After the battle of Marston Moor, and after spending (according to the computation of Margaret, his second wife) upwards of £900,000 in the King's cause, he went to reside on the continent, where he remained during the continuance of the usurpation, taking with him £90, all that then remained to him of his vast wealth. He was a man of considerable attainments, was a lover of music and author of several poems. He was considered the first equestrian in Europe, and wrote an elaborate folio treatise on Horsemanship.† The riding house at Welbeck was erected by him, also a smaller one at Bolsover. He entertained Charles I. and his Queen at these places, on various occasions, in a style of princely magnificence; the entertainment at Bolsover, in 1634, costing £15,000. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, in the North Transept,

† The MS. of this work is preserved in the Library at Welbeck.

* Extract from a paper read by Mr. T. C. Hine, at the meeting of the Lincolnshire Diocesan Architectural Association at Nottingham in 1864. "The Renaissance Palace was commenced by William Cavendish, the first duke, in the 83rd year of his age, in 1674. He lived but two years after the commencement, and the work was resumed by Henry, his successor, and accomplished in 1679, at a cost of £14,002 17s. 9d. Upon a white marble tablet inserted over the carriage entrance on the west side of the Castle was the following inscription, now obliterated, "This house was begun by William, Duke of Newcastle, in the year 1674, (who died in the year 1676) and according to his appointment by his last will, and by the model he left, was finished in the year 1679." The architect was said to be one March, a Lincolnshire man, who, with Mr. Richard Neale, of Mansfield-Woodhouse, one of Duke William's stewards, Mr. Mason of Newark, the duke's solicitor, and Mr. Thomas Far, were made joint Trustees for finishing the work. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary and of any other claimants to the honour, I suppose we must accept the tradition concerning Mr. March; * at the same time such is the obscurity of his name, that no mention is made of him in connection with any previous or subsequent work of art. Whoever he was, he was evidently of the school of Inigo Jones, as the composition of the eastern facade justifies. Of the statuary, who executed the figure of the founder, on horseback, of which the mutilated remains are now seen over the main entrance, we have the amusing account, which, doubtless, you have seen in Deering's history. The statement that it was carved out of a single block of stone is certainly not correct as one of the horse's legs proved to be of wood, and this was carried off by the rioters of 1831 as a glorious trophy of the noble work in which they had been engaged. A similar fate must have happened to the foot of the rider, for, curious enough, the present duke informed me a few years ago that, on coming out of a shop in London, he saw this part of a statue lying on the floor, and, on enquiring what it was, the proprietor told him "it was only the foot of a Duke of Newcastle, which came from Nottingham." When the new edifice was built much encouragement had been given towards the revival of the classic art; nevertheless where mere utility was required, as in the domestic offices of the building, stone mullioned windows were still made use of, and even some lingering traces of Elizabethan ornament are discernible in the windows of the southern and western fronts. The eastern or main facade, with its order of Corinthian architecture, its engaged columns, its pedimented windows, projecting balconies, and rusticated basement is bold and effective, but the little square lights of the upper storey, with their Flemish looking scroll-shaped architraves, encroaching upon the space usually occupied by the entablature, though extremely picturesque, would not, I imagine, pass muster with those who strictly adhere to classic type. There is, moreover, on the whole, a certain preponderance of horizontal lines from the basement to the parapet, which does not

* The following extract from the will of Duke William, to which the author has recently had access, settles the long vexed question as to the architect of this building:—"I have begun to carry up a considerable building at Nottingham Castle, which I earnestly desire may be finished according to the form and model BY ME LAID AND DESIGNED." It is evident that March was only the business man, or Clerk of the Works. The long sojourn of the noble architect in the Netherlands, will fully account for the peculiarity in the upper windows above named. To defray the cost of the building, the Duke charged his estates with a payment of £2,000 per annum.



whereof is a stately monument, bearing the recumbent effigies of the Duke and Duchess, and the following inscription :—

"Here Lyes the Loyall Duke of Newcastle and his Dutches, his second wife, by whome he had no issue : her name was Margaret Lucas,† youngest sister to the Lord Lucas, of Colchester, a noble familie : for all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters virtuous. This Dutches was a wise, wittie, and Learned Lady, which her many books doe well testifie. She was a most virtuous, and a loving, and careful wife, and was with her Lord all the time of his banishment and miseries : and when he came home never parted from him in his solitary retirement."

The second Duke of Newcastle dying without male issue, his property descended to the Earl of Clare, who had married his third daughter, and was created Duke of Newcastle by William III. This nobleman also died without male issue, and the property went to his nephew, Lord Pelham, who in 1718 was created Duke of Newcastle by George I., by whom it has descended to the present family.

harmonize with the precipitous rock on which the building stands, which might have been remedied without violating the principles of Italian architecture. Throsby condemns it on this account, but, in accordance with the prevailing notion of his day, he saw no alternative but to return to "turrets and embattled walls;" in short, to re-produce in appearance what the old castle was in reality, viz., a military fortress, and, like many of that class then being built, a mere sham, or, as Pugin says, in speaking of the absurdities perpetrated by modern castle builders, one of those edifices that "contain portcullises which will not lower down, and drawbridges which will not draw up; watch towers where the housemaids sleep, and a bastion in which the butler cleans his plate." This, we should scarcely think, would have been consonant with the taste of the noble founder, who had a high character for truthfulness and consistency, and who, though forced by circumstances to engage in war, was secretly drawn to the more gentle arts of peace, in which he took delight, for it is said that he embraced every opportunity to steal away from his tougher occupations to indulge in the charms of poetry, music, and literary conversation. His duchess, indeed, compared him to Titus, the Delicium of mankind, by reason of his sweet, gentle, and obliging nature, and in her memoirs of him thus eulogises him :—"He is true and just, both in his words and actions, and has no mean or petty designs, but they are all just and honest. He hath great power over his passions, and hath had the greatest trials thereof, for certainly, he must of necessity have a great share of patience that can forgive so many false, treacherous, malicious, and ungrateful persons, as he hath done. There is no man more generally beloved than he is. His noble bounty and generosity are manifest to all the world. He has no self-designs or self-interests, but will rather wrong and injure himself than others. His behaviour is such that it might be a pattern for all gentlemen, for it is courtly, civil, easy, and free without formality or constraint; and yet hath something in it of a grandeur that causes an awful respect towards him.' Such was the first Duke of Newcastle. How far any of those noble and amiable characteristics continue to adorn the title I need not say, but of this I feel quite confident, that those who have marked the public services of the present noble lord of this castle, and more especially those who have become acquainted with his private virtues, will join with me in the utterance of a heartfelt prayer that his valuable life may long be spared to us." (He died 3 months afterwards.)

‡ Jenkins, in his "Cavalier and his lady," says that this lady "was the authoress of thirteen tomes, and more, happily not printed, friend and patroness of not a few great men, flattered by Hobbes and Kenelm Digby: by Ben Jonson in smooth verses; by the Universities in rugged rhymes; yet I warrant, few have ever seen her folios, and hardly any one ever reads them. Many of them are rarer than gold; while clever wit has long ago assayed them as coin uncurrent on the 'change of literature. Perhaps I have read them more and oftener than any curious bookworm of these days, and amongst sad heaps of rubbish it has seemed to me there are a few treasures well worth the disinterment." She had a profound respect for her husband, and though Pepys, in his diary, deprecates the extravagant way in which she lauded the Duke, and called the latter an ass for allowing it, she is to a great extent supported in the same by the high character given of him by Clarendon and other writers.

A.D.
1667

The Plague visited Nottingham, and was more fatal in the higher than the lower parts of the town, a fact attributable to the beneficial influence of the effluvia arising from the numerous tan yards in Narrow Marsh and other low parts of the town.* There were one hundred Master Tanners residing in Nottingham about this time, and a century later there were only three.

1673

Died Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle,

1676

Died William Cavendish, First Duke of Newcastle,

} before mentioned.

The Corporation, in their best liveries, wait upon Henry, 2nd Duke of Newcastle, on his visit to the town, and in return for which civility they receive a fat buck sent by his grace from Welbeck Park. As an additional mark of respect, they ordered the Duke's arms to be painted on the walls of their Council Chamber, "at the best and cheapest rate."

1677

Two of the Nottingham Justices put out of the Commission for taking forge tax from the smiths.

St. Nicholas' Church finished rebuilding. Inscription found on an old beam, "This Church was burnt and pulled down 1647, and began again 1671." During the Civil War, the congregation of this Church used to attend at St. Peter's Church, where a temporary loft was erected over the chancel for their accommodation.

1678

Thoroton, author of History of Nottingham, died this year, buried at Car Colson.

1679

Sir John Reresdale accompanied the Duke of Newcastle to Nottingham, to inspect the New Castle, and describes it as being almost finished. His grace gave him a copy of Thoroton's History of Nottingham.

1684

Northern Arches of Trent Bridge rebuilt.

Died Richard Sterne, Archbishop of York, and grandfather of Dr. Sterne, who wrote the "Sentimental Journey." Was a native of Nottingham.

1685

Joan Phillips, a notorious highway-woman, executed in Wilford Lane.

1685

James 2nd.

PRINCESS Anne, of Denmark, took up her residence at the Castle, and was said to have worked the tapestry in the Dining room. The Corporation declined to accept the honour of maintaining a guard of honour, on the ground of being considerably in debt, but afterwards plucked up courage and subscribed £100 towards the same.

1687

In conformity with the despotic course adopted by the court, and on the pretence of favouring the dissenters, the Sheriffs of Nottingham were displaced, and others appointed in their place. A similar attempt was also made with regard to some members of the Corporation, to effect which, two commissioners were sent to Nottingham by the King.

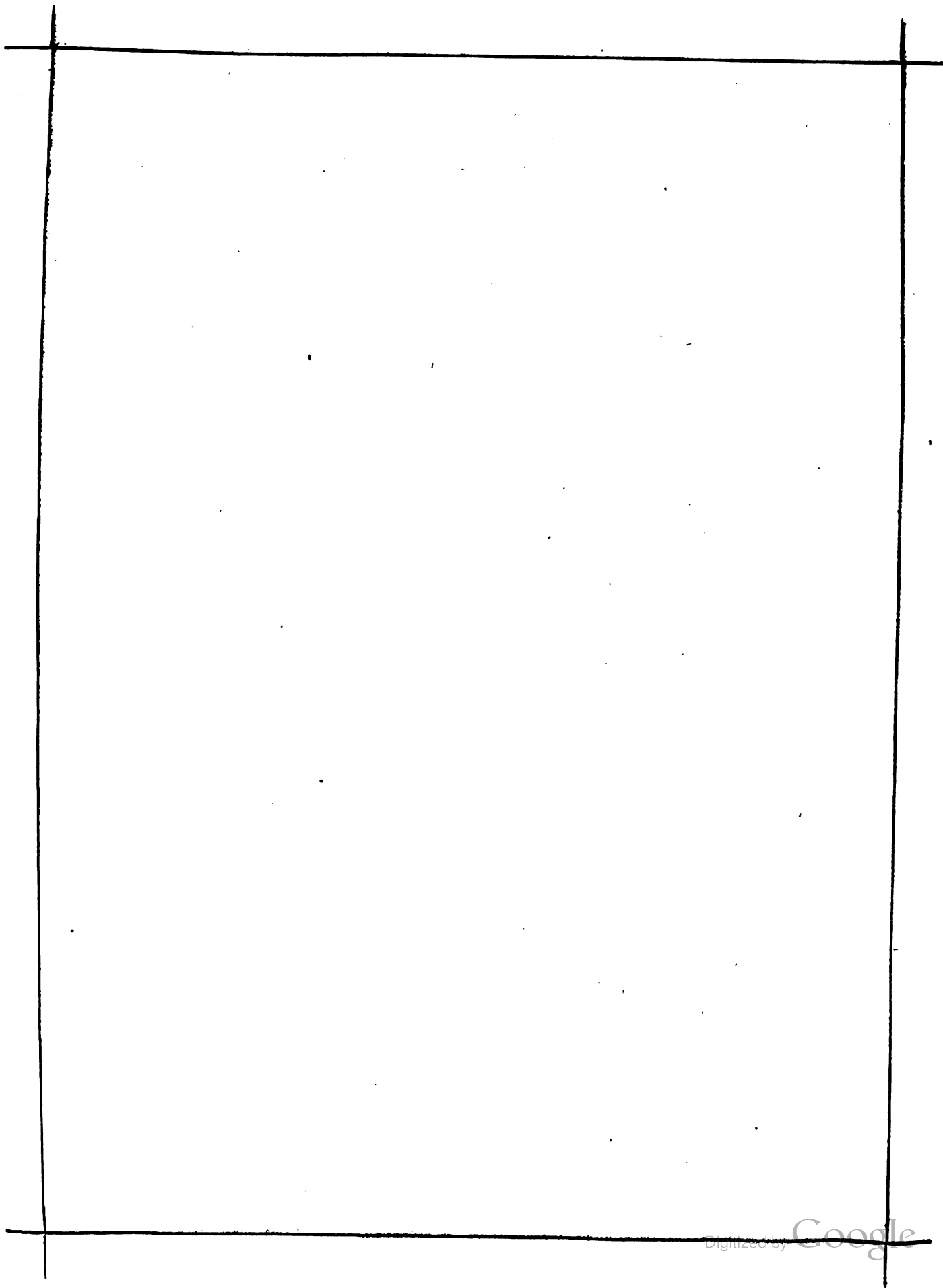
1688

William and Mary.

THE Earl of Devonshire and other noblemen met at the New Castle, to concert measures for the support of William of Orange.

The Prince of Orange was sent for, and the Nottingham people declared for a free Parliament. The Princess Anne, attended by the ladies Churchill and Berkeley, and the Bishop of London, arrived at the Castle, where she sought refuge from the indignities to which she had been exposed at her father's court, and after staying several days, left for Oxford.

* The most fearful curse which could be then uttered was "the plague on you," which, doubtless, was the origin of the phrase.





A.D.
1689

First recorded subscription of piece of plate by the Corporation to Nottingham races.

A room licensed in Spaniel Row for the use of the Society of Friends.

The Corporation dishes (pewter plate) borrowed for the use of the Princess Anne, at the Castle, but not finding their way back, the loss was made up out of the funds of the Chamber Estate. A service of real plate afterwards set up.

The Corporation ordered portraits of the King and Queen to be painted.

First Nonconformist Chapel built in Nottingham, in Castle Gate. The original Subscription List (in the possession of Mr. Preston, of this town) includes a donation of a quantity of new bricks, which were valued at 10s. per thousand.

1691

First Unitarian Chapel built in Nottingham, on the High Pavement, and was called "Little St. Mary's": full growth attained in the year 1876!

Died Henry Cavendish, 2nd Duke of Newcastle, son of the last Duke.

1692

William and Mary having attained regal authority, renewed the town's charter.

1695

Queen Mary died this year. The Corporation voted an address of condolence to the King.

1695

Waterworks Company established; a portion of the old town ditch leased for a reservoir for 99 years, and premises at bottom of Finkhill Street for engine house and Water Wheel.

Corporation entertained the King at a grand Banquet which cost £40, and presented him with a purse of 100 guineas.

1697

A Butler appointed by the Corporation to have the charge of Public Festivities, &c., and to be called the Town's husband.

Died William Holder, D.D., a native of Nottingham, the first who successfully undertook to teach the dumb to speak.

1700

Butter Cross near the Exchange, in the Market Place, taken down. Besides this there were the Malt Cross, at South end of Market Street, (these were called the Mowell and Bullers Crosses) the Hen Cross at East end of the Poultry, and Weekday Cross opposite the Guild Hall. Also one in St. Peter's Square, called Monday Cross, which was subsequently walled in as a receptacle for Fire Engines, and eventually removed to give place to the octangular column and gas lamps existing in 1820.

1702

Anne. QUEEN ANNE, during part of her reign, is said to have resided at the Castle, and that she touched for the King's Evil,* but it is very doubtful whether she honoured it with her presence except as Princess, though Throsby, who visited it about 1760, says that he was shewn the state bed in which she slept. Paul Sanby who published two views of the Castle in 1776 and 1777, one with the old fish pond in it, says that Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, beautified the building, wainscoting the rooms with cedar, and laid out a plan for the finest garden in all this part of England, which was to contain sixty acres, but that

* That Queen Anne had the reputation of possessing this gift of healing is clear from the fact of Dr. Johnson's mother having taken him to London as a child to receive the royal touch for a complaint in one of his eyes. It is not stated that his subsequent recovery was due to the same; it may be, that as the last of the Stuart sovereigns, this healing faculty died out with her majesty; or, it may have been that the spell was broken by the previous sovereign, William III., who, being totally destitute of any such gift, it was natural for him, as Macaulay states, to have sneered at it as a superstition. Nevertheless, Macaulay, though with evident reluctance, admits

the design was subsequently changed, and the contemplated monster garden remained a park. That some kind of garden was commenced at this or an earlier period, which acquired the name of Queen Anne's garden, is probable from the traces of earth embankments in the valley, recently removed or partially so. A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine describes the interior of the Castle as having "rooms of noble dimensions, and as furnished in a half modern style, the drawing room being adorned with heavy velvet curtains, and cabinets of the time of Louis XIV. ; the dining room and suite adjoining as containing some good family pictures," several of them being inserted in the wall panelling, also one or two ancient helmets, and the long genealogical rolls of the Newcastle family. The gilt impressed leather with which the walls of the ball room and breakfast room were hung, also the tapestry in "Queen Anne's" bedroom and other rooms, containing subjects from the Old Testament, and the evangelists and martyrs, are in the recollection of those now living. The state apartments said to be occupied by the Queen were in the southern wing, and one of these rooms certainly had a space fenced off by a rail, as if it had been occupied by a state bed.

The stone stairs were esteemed a main feature, as being, with those in St. Paul's Cathedral, (the roof timber of which was given by John, Duke of Newcastle) the first examples of "geometrical stairs" that were put up in this country. May the tapestry above named, which Throsby describes as starved, (or faded) be any portion of that which bluff Harry ordered to be relined?

that educated men of high standing in the time of the Stuarts accepted these cures as facts. Be this as it may, the ceremony of the royal touch was always an imposing one, and was generally performed in one of the Cathedrals, when the office for healing the sick—retained in the Prayer Book of Queen Anne's time, and containing passages from scripture relating to healing by the imposition of hands—was duly recited. Physicians were appointed to test the genuineness of the cases before the patients were admitted to the royal presence. If the thousands of cures alleged to be performed by James I. in his progresses were real, he must have possessed this peculiar gift in an eminent degree—notwithstanding his love of sport and worldly ostentation—for the staple of the royal progresses seemed to have been killing (game) and curing, parading and masquerading. Perhaps in an age less sceptical than the present, this might be considered a somewhat flippant way of treating the subject; at the same time, the question arises whether it is fair to our old historians to accept only that which accords with our own experience, or what we, in our wisdom, deem to be possible, and whatever the power may be, whether it is consistent with true wisdom to ignore it because it happens not to come within the range of recognized "forces." In taking this attitude, do we not expose ourselves to the censure conveyed in some lines of Goëthe's which, recently translated, read thus?—

"Most learned Don, I know you by these tokens:
What you can feel not, that can no one feel;
What comprehend not, no one comprehend;
What you can't reckon is of no account,
What you can't weigh, can no existence have;
What you've not coined, that must be counterfeit."

For the benefit of those who may consider it too much to believe that a gift once possessed by common men in the early ages of the Church, might possibly be found in kings at a later period, we may perhaps be allowed to recall the words uttered by one of the greatest men of our time, to the effect that "there is no credulity which is comparable to the incredulity of the scientific man, who rejects with disdain everything which is not referable to what *he* knows of physical laws." May we in conclusion, and in justice to the memory of our kings also by way of compromise between a too ready acceptance and a too hasty rejection of a time-honoured tradition respecting the *sovereign* balm or "healing benediction," which the saintly Edward to the "succeeding royalty" bequeathed, divide the sum of the alleged cures by two, and leave the quotient as a set-off against the numbers, which our kings, in their less saintly moods, have caused to be slain in war?

A.D.
1704

Duke and Duchess of Newcastle visited Nottingham. Corporation waited upon them, and presented the Duke with a dozen of wine, while their wives presented the Duchess with a dozen loaves of sugar.

Marshall Tallard* and other French noblemen sent to Nottingham as prisoners on parole, taken by Duke of Marlborough after his defeat at Blenheim. The Marshall, afterwards Duke, resided in the stone-fronted house near the north-west end of Castle Gate, lately occupied by Mr. Jalland, Architect, and there is a tradition that he also built two houses in the Market Place, one of which was pulled down in 1875. The portion now standing was formerly the residence of William and Mary Howitt. The twisted columns from the central windows were taken to the grounds of the proposed Castle Museum in the same year; these were monoliths, and are of the same stratum as the Mapperly stone. The Marshall also introduced into Nottingham French Rolls, and cultivated the Celery plant which he found growing spontaneously in the ditches at Lenton. He laid out an extensive garden near to the house in Castle Gate, which was the admiration of the whole neighbourhood.

William Toplady, son of the first Mayor under Charles II., gave a new impulse to the erection of many superior brick houses.

1707

The Rev. Richard Johnson appointed Master of the Free Grammar School. In connection with this appointment, Mr. Stretton gives the following note:—"Mr. Johnson was a man of great abilities, and had an extensive and accurate knowledge of the Latin Tongue, as is evidenced by the following works, viz: his 'Noctes Nottinghamicæ,' his 'Grammatical Commentaries,' and his 'Aristarchus Anti Bentleianus.' For some time before his death he was considered to be disordered in his mind, on which account the Corporation attempted to eject him from the school, but failed on the matter being brought to a hearing at the assize. He was afterwards found drowned in the Tinker's Leen, in Nottingham Meadows.

1709

Collin's Alms Houses in Friar Lane (Park Street) built.

1710

First Newspaper published in Nottingham: "The Weekly Courant."

1711

Bluecoat School on High Pavement built. Mr. William Thorpe, a Solicitor of this town, gave the land.

Died by a fall from his horse, John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, son-in-law of the last Duke.

1713

Distinction between the French and English portions of the Borough ceased, the wall in the Market Place being pulled down.

1714
1715



George 1st. MR. PLUMTRE writes to Thomas Pelham, Duke of Newcastle,† who took what would now be considered an unconstitutional interest in parliamentary elections, stating that he thought £700 would fix this borough, as he had already given to 500 electors a shilling apiece for drink.

The Mayor, Mr. Thomas Hawksley, was deposed for having on his bare knees drunk success to the Pretender.

* It is said that Marshall Tallard, when here, wrote to the King of France, telling him to continue the war, for England was nearly drained of men. Shortly afterwards, he visited Goose Fair, and immediately wrote off to France, counselling his majesty to give up the war, because he had seen as many men at one time in an English Market Place as could conquer the whole of France. When he was taken prisoner at the battle of Hochest, he said to the Duke of Marlborough "your grace has beaten the finest troops in Europe." The Duke replied "you will except, I hope, those who defeated them." The Marshall said that when he returned to France, and counted the days of his captivity in England, he should omit those which he spent so agreeably at a nobleman's house in this neighbourhood.

† This Duke, who was Secretary of State for upwards of thirty years, had his town mansion in Lincoln's Inn Fields. A laughable incident occurred here in connection with an elector whose single vote (secured by the well applied arguments of his grace) gained the election in a certain borough of the member whom the Duke had recommended. The elector whose services had proved of so much value, was, in answer to his request, promised



THOMAS HOLLES  Duke of Newcastle.

A.D.
1716

Corporation sold that fine portion of their estate, 336 acres of land, at Maunsell in Derbyshire, to pay off the debts which they had contracted.

1717

Died John Collin, grandson of Lawrence Collin. He is supposed to have built the house standing upon the rock, at the west end of Brewhouse Yard, which is not improbable, as this portion of Brewhouse Yard once belonged to the Colin family.

In an old County History, Brewhouse Yard is alluded to as being extra Parochial, and the abode of Nonconformists, termed Philidelphians, and others who would not live conformably to the laws, and that there were several small houses there, and some excavated in the rock.

The last of the Park deer sold off this year.

1720

It is recorded that in this year one John Chambers, a baker, having had too much of the Castle Ale, fell down from the rock into the gardens beneath, without receiving any other hurt than "beating off some of the skin from the knuckles of his fingers." Thomas Hudson, aged 13, also fell in 1782 the whole height, and was not injured. W. Stretton states that a man named William Archer also fell from the same spot in 1770, and walked home afterwards. Three "stunning" falls, as the subjects of them would probably call them, and it is very fortunate they were nothing more, seeing that the height of the rock is 133 feet. May it not challenge all the equally rugged rocks in the world to produce three such cases of tender dealing as these?

Mr. Stretton also instances two other remarkable escapes from falls, one of a surgeon in Smithy Row, and the other of a boy, who, in his sleep, jumped through a bed-room window into the street. Deering also records the case of the Boots at the "Crown" falling from a four-story window, but that "being in liquor," he escaped with a few bruises.

the berth of supervisor for his son-in-law, and was told by the Duke to come post haste to London, the moment it became vacant. The vacancy occurred two or three years afterwards, while the Duke was up in town. His grace, who had forgotten all about his promise, was then hourly expecting the announcement of the decease of the King of Spain, and charged his servant to bring up the messenger as soon as he arrived with the intelligence. The elector, to whom the death of the former supervisor was of much greater importance than that of any crowned head, in obedience to his instructions, hastened up to London, and found himself knocking at the portals of Newcastle House at this particular juncture. The porter, assuming him to be the state messenger alluded to, ushered the man at once into the bed-room of the Duke, who, waking up, said "is he dead?" Yes, said the elector, "and I hope your grace will let my son-in-law succeed him." Perplexed at the absurdity of any one applying for his son-in-law to succeed the King of Spain, the Duke exclaimed "is the man drunk; where are your despatches?" and was much irritated on discovering that his untimely disturbance was occasioned by no other than his old friend the elector. His chagrin, however, soon gave way to mirth, and in a violent fit of laughter, he sank back on his pillow at so singular and ridiculous a combination of opposite circumstances. It is needless to add that though the man was summarily dismissed, the succession of the son-in-law to the coveted post was shortly afterwards duly announced.

Another amusing anecdote may be recorded in connection with the Porteus riot in Edinburgh. The magistrates of that city, being summoned to London to be interrogated concerning it, one of them was asked by the Duke of Newcastle what kind of shot was used by the guard under Captain Porteus, and in the patois of his country, he naively answered "Ow, just sic as ane shoots *dukes and fools with*." The worthy provost was about to be committed for contempt, when the Duke of Argyle explained that the expression merely meant ducks and water fowls.

The Earl of Chichester (Henry Thomas Pelham) is said to have MSS. in his possession, at Stanmere Park, relating to Nottingham and to the private correspondence of Thomas Pelham, Duke of Newcastle, which would fill a large bookcase.

Newcastle House stands at the north-west corner of Lincoln's Inn Fields. Its exterior remains substantially unchanged, but it is now divided into two houses, one of which is occupied by Messrs. Farrer, Ouvry & Co., Solicitors to the Nottingham Park Estate. Some of the ceilings are remarkably fine. The house had previously been the official residence of the Lord Chancellor. The original Newcastle House, the town residence of the first Duke of Newcastle was in the classical purlieu of Clerkenwell.



*The Right Hon. Henry William
 & John, Lord of the Treasury of the
 Kingdom of Great Britain*

*per. Lord Chancellor of the Great
 Seal, and of the High Court of
 Chancery, in the 1st Year of the
 said King's Majesty's said Majesty's*

A.D.
1724

The Exchange,* in the Market Place, built after the project had been discussed for about eight years, and was erected from the designs of Mr. Marmaduke Pennel, the Mayor. It was supported in front by ten massive round columns and four square piers of stone, forming a piazza about twelve feet wide, and had niches intended for the reception of statues of George 1st and the Prince and Princess of Wales, the cost being about £2,400. The clock bell came originally from the old chapel at Gunthorpe. Mr. Pennel was an architect, and resided on the Long Row, adjoining the passage which still bears his name.

About this year the Market Place was first paved; the boulders were brought from Kegworth and elsewhere, being the remains of the old Foss Road. (W. Stretton.)

Park Street Chapel erected for the Anabaptists.

Twenty acres of land adjoining the Forest leased for 500 years by the Corporation, for the benefit of the three parishes.

Fire at the office of Mr. Morris, the Town Clerk, situate in Mary Gate; a valuable portion of the Corporation Records were destroyed.

1725

Twenty acres of land in Park Row and Castle Road let to the parish of St. Nicholas, on a 999 years' lease, for the erection of houses for the poor.

1726

The Gothic west front of St. Mary's Church taken down, and rebuilt in the Classic style, in accordance with the prevailing fashion of the age. If it were another fashion of the age to drink and smoke in vestries, St. Mary's, Nottingham, would seem to be an exception, for in 1724, Dr. Reynolds, the then newly appointed Bishop of Lincoln, having retired to the Vestry after a confirmation he had been holding, sent the clerk to fetch some of the always-famed Nottingham ale, pipes, and tobacco; but as these were being borne up the nave of the Church by the clerk he encountered the Vicar, Mr. Disney, who, after asking him on whose account he was thus laden, indignantly ordered him to retire, exclaiming that neither bishop nor archbishop should make a tipling house of St. Mary's, so long as he was its vicar.

* This edifice, though of modest red brick exterior, had the merit of being real and good of its kind, and with its colonnaded piazza, its statue, niches, and other stone accessories, would at any rate bear the impress of a public building. Simple as was its design, it was however found to be too much in advance of the age when "George the Third was king," (the real dark age of architecture), to be appreciated; for towards the middle of that monarch's reign, it had to give way to the bald stuccoed shopwindowed facade which it now presents. Standing, as does our Exchange, on the finest site in all England, the very building which should, as a public hall, give material expression to the enterprise, commercial importance, and civic dignity of our ancient borough, would, to a stranger, scarcely convey any other idea than that of a large retail establishment, and consequently having no inducement to draw near and find by the inscription running across its front, that within there was a "Midland Counties Art Exhibition in connection with the South Kensington Museum," it would not be very surprising, if in the cursory glance he took of it, ere he turned his steps down Wheeler Gate, he mistook it for a Midland Counties Emporium, or something equally uninteresting, nor until he arrived at Week-day Cross, and was told that the building up the steps was the Guild Hall of Nottingham, would it dawn upon his untutored mind, that the one he had left might possibly be its Exchange.

If it be true that in all symbolic art the sign should represent the thing signified, or, in other words, the building should tell its own tale, the only explanation which our Exchange affords of some persons being still found who would leave it as it is, and place our great representative hall in a locality where it *need* not suffer by comparison with the surrounding buildings, is, that they either do not value these considerations or, like Uriah Heep, of "umble" notoriety, they wish not to appear to do so.

One conspicuous feature in the old Exchange was the wide piazza before named, and it is this colonnaded ambulatory noticed so frequently by old writers which distinguishes our Market Place from all others. The shelter which it affords to foot passengers, inducing them to linger rather than hasten past in wet weather, adds value to the shops, and as a sun screen precludes the necessity of the canvas coverings which encumber other parts of the foot-way. Instead, therefore, of abolishing these covered walks or allowing them to be broken in their continuity, should we not, by increasing their height and width, rather develope them into grand arcades such as those in the principal streets of Bologna, which are truly the pride and glory of that famous city. By doing this we should not only consult the public convenience, but our grand Market Place would in a few years present such an appearance that none other in the kingdom would be found able to vie with it.



PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY J. BROWN & CO., NOTTINGHAM.

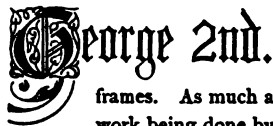
A.D.

Land leased by the Corporation for the erection of St. Mary's Poor House for 999 years.

1727

The swinging signs and posts in the Market Place and Public Streets removed and gibbet signs ordered to be substituted.

1727



George 2nd. ABOUT this time Silk hosiery was introduced from Spain. Charles Villiers, a descendant of the Duke of Buckingham, kept a large shop of Silk stocking frames. As much as a guinea a pair was given for labour only to silk stockings, the clock and open work being done by hand, which may account for Deering exclaiming against the "luxurious habits" of the working classes. He considered it an indication of a degenerate age that every seamer, sizer, and winder must have her tea and a pinch of snuff between each dish.

1729

First houses built outside Chapel Bar.

Cox, in history and topography published the following year, says "Nottingham has more gentlemen's houses in it than any town of its bigness in Great Britain."

1730

Waterspout seen in the Trent—seen at Shelford 6 yards in breadth.

1731

A woman having been placed in the Cuckstool was ducked so severely by the mob that she died. This led to the removal of the Cuckstool.

1733

St. Nicholas' Church enlarged by the addition of aisles.

1736

Violent outbreak of Small Pox. The burials this year exceeded the births by 380.

1737

The Friends Meeting House in Spaniel Row built.

The "Nottingham Post" published by Thomas Collyer, who also published a Map of Nottingham, with some account of the Castle, and dedicated it to the Members of the Corporation.

1738

Brick making became general in Nottingham. Bricks sold at 10s. per thousand.

1739

Population of Nottingham 9,890, Number of houses 2,041. About this time Deering says that Nottingham people kept upwards of 400 saddle horses, 130 coach, chaise, and team horses, 11 private coaches, 5 Hackney ditto, and several Sedan chairs. In the neighbourhood were kept two packs of hounds. There were also monthly assemblies for dancing and cards at the room on the Low Pavement, besides one or two bowling greens. The shepherds' races or mazes at St. Ann's Well, and on the hill east of St. Ann's Well Road, were also much resorted to, such recreations being considered necessary to those of sedentary habits, by promoting the "due circulation of the juices and secretions of their bodies." The maze last named was ploughed up in 1797.

1740

Clifton Grove planted this year. Derby Road and Hollow Stone widened and lowered, the Duke of Kingston having presented the Corporation with a house which stood in the way of this improvement.

About this time his grace's town house was also pulled down. This building forms a prominent feature in a rare old print in the possession of Mr. S. D. Walker, Architect, and engraved by John Kep, who died in 1722. It stood on the site of Messrs. Heymann's Warehouse. A townsman now living states that he was told by a blind man 40 years ago that he remembered the time when as many as seven farm houses stood in the neighbourhood of Hollow Stone.

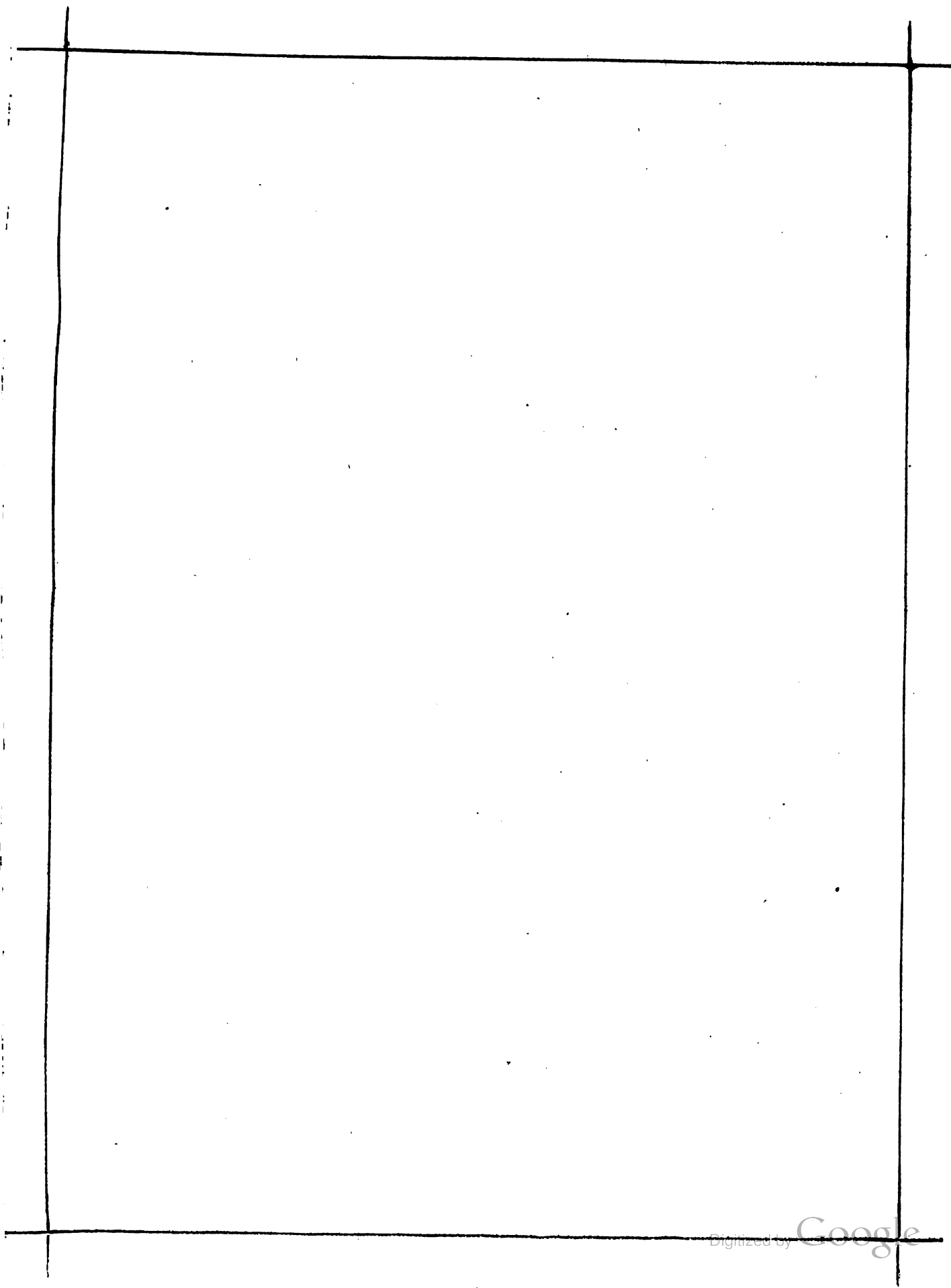
1743

Chapel Bar Gate House pulled down. This resembled the old Gateway of the Castle; a flower garden was formed on the roof. There were also gatehouses in Milton Street, Drury Hill, and The Hollows.

1744

Guild Hall rebuilt. The old Gothic roof being sound was preserved, but subsequently taken down. The previous Hall was a Wood and Plaster building of picturesque outline, the elevation presenting four irregular gables to Weekday Cross; it was accounted a building of great age. In the previous reign the Judge of the King's Bench, while holding an Assize here, had a narrow escape from a beam falling from the roof, and fined the town a considerable sum, after which an order was made for the rebuilding of the Hall.







A.D.
1745

The Dukes of Newcastle and Kingston each subscribed £1,000 towards the cost of Wade's regiment of Light Cavalry wearing skull caps and breastplates, who afterwards fought at the battle of Culloden, when three Nottingham butchers killed 14 rebels.

A Public Brewery removed from Nottingham this year, and was the origin of the Burton and Newark Breweries. (W. Stretton.)

Nottingham Ale was in great reputation, even in London. Oliver Goldsmith said he was never tired of hearing them sing at the Globe Tavern, Fleet Street, "Nottingham Ale, boys, Nottingham Ale, no liquor on earth like Nottingham Ale."

Our local beverage does not appear to have been very pernicious in the olden time, if we are to believe Deering, who gives the names of a number of aged persons who were anything but abstemious, and though he quotes instances of remarkable escapes from death by these in a state of intoxication, he fails not to mention still more remarkable ones where sober people fell into deep wells and were saved harmless, as it were, by water alone. He is moreover evidently impressed with the fact of one George Tacey living to drive a water cart at the age of 100.

1747

May Pole erected near the pump which stood opposite to Mr. Sylvester's shop, in Parliament Street. A previous one on this spot was given by the Conservative candidate, Sir Charles Sedley, in 1715.

1749

Charles Deering, M.D., a native of Germany, author of "History of Nottingham," and other works, died February 28th, at his lodgings, in St. Peter's Square, Nottingham, in abject poverty, as Blackner says, "of a broken heart," and buried in St. Peter's Church, by the Corporation.

William Hutton, the historian and famous bookseller, of Birmingham, resided in Bearward Lane, (Mount St.) about this time. In his business journeys to London, he walked to and fro, kept some loose silver in his pocket as a sop to robbers, and sewed the rest of his money in his shirt collar.

1750

Population of County 77,600.

The Green Court of the Castle was at this time the resort of the aristocracy of the Town. Ladies would be seen with their stiff pointed bodices, their hooped petticoats and high-heeled shoes, promenading with gentlemen in claret and skye-blue cloth coats with silver facings, embroidered waistcoats, cocked hats, and grey perukes.

1751

William Parsons, eldest son of Sir William Parsons of Short Hill, executed for returning from transportation before the period of his sentence had expired.

1752

The Race Course reformed and reduced from four miles in length to two. It formerly extended into the parishes of Basford, Lenton, and Radford. It was again altered in 1797 into the shape of the figure 8, and was called the "spectacle" course, and subsequently was formed into its present shape.

The Trent was at this time the great highway of commerce between Nottingham and London, via Gainsbro' and Hull.

1754

Wm. Trigge Mayor for the fifth time. This gentleman, who was a man of great wealth and much respected, lived in an ancient house set back from the front of High Street, with Elm trees and richly ornamented iron gates and railings,* and the usual mayoralty posts in front. A memorable event which took place a few years afterwards was the marriage of his daughter with a son of Lord Lyttleton, the poet and historian. The lady had been previously engaged to a Col. Benton, who died on the day which had been fixed for the wedding, after having bequeathed to her the whole of his fortune. The death of her husband, a young nobleman of promising talents but dissipated habits, is said to have been preceded by an extraordinary circumstance. An apparition appeared to him solemnly warning him of his dissolution in three days from that time. On the third day, his lordship had a party to spend the evening with him, and about the time predicted, he observed to the company present that "he believed he should jockey the ghost," but in a few minutes afterwards he was seized with a sudden faintness, carried upstairs to bed, and rose no more. He died in 1779, aged 35. The widow of this nobleman (the lady before named) lived to near upon 100, and saw four Lords Lyttleton carried to their graves.

* Might not these gates have been made by the little smith of Nottingham, who was said to "have done what no man could do," and may he not have been the Huntingdon Shaw, of Nottingham, of whose work there is a fine specimen to be seen in the Art Museum Exhibition at the Exchange?

A.D.
1755

Another Waterspout in Trent—lasted twenty minutes.

1759

Rock habitations outside Chapel Bar destroyed.*

1760

The "Flying Machine" coach started between Nottingham and London; fare, 37s.; time, 2 days in Summer, 3 in Winter.

The Theatre in Mary Gate built by Mr. Whiteley.

1760



George 3rd. GREAT rejoicings in honour of the coronation of George III.

1762

The followers of John Wesley built their first Chapel, called the Octagon, situate near Mount East Street, but since pulled down.

Nottingham first lighted with public lamps.

1765

Died Lady Mary Wortley Montague, the highly gifted daughter of the Earl of Kingston. She was fond of comparing Nottingham to the beautiful town of Nimeguen, in Holland. During her residence in Turkey with her husband, who was appointed ambassador to the Sublime Porte, she learned the art of inoculation for the small pox, and on her return to this country in 1718, she introduced it into this county. The clamour raised against it and her was beyond belief. The clergy descanted from their pulpits on the impiety of thus seeking to take events out of the hands of providence. As she had tested it first on her own child, the common people were taught to look upon her as an unnatural mother in risking the lives of her own offspring.

1766

Innoculation first practised in Nottingham by a Mr. Needham, Surgeon. (Stretton.)

1767

First Cotton Mill in the world built at Nottingham, in a passage called Mill Street leading into Wollaton Street, by Hargreaves, of which a portion still remains.

1768

Died Thomas Pelham, (of this family) first Duke of Newcastle, nephew of the last Duke, he assumed the name of Holles.

* Nottingham has for centuries been noted for its rock habitations. In nearly all the old deeds of feoffment enrolled in the Mayor and Burgesses Court are found the words "all houses, edifices, and structures, as well subterraneous as above ground." An old MS. published in 1609 states that "the whole town is in a manner undermined with caves of an amazing depth and extent, so that it is even questioned whether all the buildings on the surface of the rock would fill up the vacancies underneath." When the question of Sunday recreation was discussed in Parliament in the 17th century, one of the members of the borough, in advocating the same, stated that as most of his constituents lived underground, he thought they at least were entitled to enjoy themselves in the open air on Sunday. Bishop Corbett exclaimed—on entering the town at the beginning of the 17th century—"why the people live not in howses but are earthed in holes." Taylor, the Water Poet, who visited Nottingham in 1639, says "a great many of the inhabitants, especially the poorer sort, dwell in vaults, holes, or caves which are digged out of the rock, so that if a man be destitute of a house, he has only to go to Nottingham with a mattock, a shovel, a crow of iron, a chisel, a mallet, and with such instruments he may play the mole, the coney, (rabbit) or pioneer, and work himself a hole and a burrow for himself and his family where over their heads the grass and pasture grows, beasts do feed, and cows are milked." Several of these habitations were discovered in pulling down Plumtre house, and one has been preserved underneath the warehouse of Mr. T. Birkin, in Broadway, where are three or four rooms encircling a small sunk courtyard, approached by steps leading from the surface of the ground. Mr. Stretton gives engravings of some of these ancient excavations, one of which is under the premises of Mr. Richard Allen, Long Row. Those on the site of the Church cemetery and its neighbourhood are most remarkable, and from their number and extent must have afforded shelter for a perfect colony of human beings. The excavations in the Park—before referred to as of Roman origin—were much more extensive than they are now, and may have been used in the middle ages by a religious community, for Deering says "an old man, John Hilton by name, told me that he had heard his father say—that in the time of the civil wars the Roundheads demolished a great part of the rock houses in the Park under the pretence of their abhorrence of popery."

A.D.
1770

Greatest flood known for some years.

The first steam engine erected in Nottingham at Hargreaves and James' Cotton Mill, Robin Hood Yard.

County Hall rebuilt; Jas. Gandy, Architect. Cost £2,500. The building of this hall in the middle of the Market Place was strongly recommended half a century before, and as strongly opposed by Sir Thomas Parkyns, the great Wrestler. The old jail was barn like in appearance, and had three large wooden gates in front, and had long been little better than a ruin, having stood since 1618.

1773

Cumber House built about this time.

Swimming baths in Trent removed, one being above the bridge and the other below it. The latter was in the form of a large box upon piles, where ladies could enjoy the luxury of a bath unseen by passers by.

(Stretton.)

The Duke of Newcastle, and his son the Earl of Lincoln, also Robert Smith, afterwards Lord Carrington, enrolled freemen of the town. The Duke elected to the office of Recorder.

Died Evelyn, the last Duke of Kingston.

John Howard visited Nottingham, and found the prison in the same horrible condition as that at Leicester. Prisoners were immured in dungeons cut out of the rock and underground.*

* Even 20 years later the debtor's prison at Lenton, in connection with the Peverill Court was little better. Blackner, who visited it, says "I went with a friend, one morning in February, to see what havoc stern winter had made in the coffee-house gardens at Lenton, which had been represented to me as a kind of paradise in the summer season; being unconscious, at that time, that one of the most wretched mansions of human misery stood within their precincts. Several robins were fluttering upon the keenly frozen snow, in quest of scattered crumbs; and a blackbird, all shivering with cold, was hopping from spray to spray. The wind whistled, and bleak, from the north-east, the angry blast blew. While walking in pensive admiration, my ears were stricken with the sound of a human voice, the tremulous cadence of which bespoke the anguish of the bosom whence it came. These were the words which it uttered:—"God bless you, master, pray relieve a poor prisoner, famishing for want of food, and trembling with cold." A clap of thunder would not have made so deep an impression on the memory—death alone can remove the impression from the heart. Hastily turning about, a man appeared, peeping through a hole in a door, with a beard of four weeks' growth upon his face, which was otherwise haggard and meager, his eyeballs glaring with anxiety, and his body sparingly clad in filthy rags. What! a prison in a pleasure garden! was the first exclamation that presented itself—and pray what is your offence, my poor man? and what your means of subsistence? 'My offence' replied the victim, 'is that of running twenty-five shillings in debt, when my family was nearly perishing with hunger, during last year's famine, (1795) and which I have not been able to pay; and my means of subsistence, (while, with a look which was half sarcastic and half expressive of his sufferings, he pointed towards a pump) my means of subsistence are all within that wall, except a few scraps which the keeper pleases to give me, for cleaning his knives and his shoes.' What! is it to be borne, that, in what is called a land of liberty, a human being is to be incarcerated within four walls, without bread and without fire. 'That is all,' replied the prisoner, still pointing towards the pump; 'and, as my wife and children are now supported by the parish, not one of them can come near me to cheer me with a smile.' Without calculating upon consequences, or reflecting that my strength was inadequate to the performance of what the wounded feelings of the heart suggested, I immediately set my shoulder to the door, with the hope of wresting it from its hateful hinges; but the unhappy man stopt me by saying, 'you will only, by a vain attempt, bring yourself into trouble, and add much to mine; for, if I should obtain the keeper's displeasure, he will not give me a morsel of bread, to prolong my miserable existence, till the rules of this court will permit me to leave this abode of sorrow; in which case I must die of want here, and never see my disconsolate family any more.' Tears gave relief to my half-bursting heart, forcing the small contents of my pocket into the hand of the wretched sufferer, I fled from this disgraceful dreg of the feudal law." Referring to culprits in general, the same writer remarks:—"The life of man, like the earth's vast surface, is replete with flaws and irregularities; and the question will not bear disputing, whether he is the most commendable who seeks to remove the asperities, and smooth the rugged passage; or he whose conduct tends to make its irregularities still more conspicuous and troublesome, by punishing misguided mortals for errors, the commission of which they had but half the power to avoid; or which, under other circumstances, they would most cautiously have shunned."

A.D.
1775

Crane of Edmonston invented the Warp Machine, sold the secret to Marsh for £100, and subsequently Josh. Tarratt, of Mount Street, developed it into a Lace Machine.

The Street called Bunkers Hill derived its name from the great battle fought this year, in America. There was a military riding school near this street.

Parliament Street acquired its name from a number of placard boards being put up by a man named Rouse, a large owner of property in that locality, but of slightly deranged intellect, as a proof of which Throsby states that he offered himself as a candidate for Parliament.

1776

Grand Ball at the Castle, given by the Earl of Lincoln, Colonel of Nottinghamshire Militia.

1777

Grand Stand built on the Race Course, cost £2,460; John Carr, of York, Architect.

Umbrellas first introduced into Nottingham.

1779

Riots in Nottingham on the defeat of the frame rent and wages question. Royal Horse Guards called out while at a Ball in the Race Stand. House of Francis Hall, Hosier, Parliament Street, and three others destroyed by rioters. Mr. Braithwaite's much damaged.

Population of Nottinghamshire 17,791, Houses 3,191.

Thomas Peet, an eminent Mathematician, died.

1780

Duke of Newcastle gave 2 acres of land for the General Hospital. The "unknown donor" of £6,337 was the Hon. H. Cavendish, of Clapham, a gentleman alike distinguished as a philosopher, a chemist, and a philanthropist.

1781

First stone laid of General Hospital; John Simpson, Architect.

1782

Hockley Chapel built.

1785

The Mace stolen from the Mayor's house at N.W. corner of Friar Lane. James Shipley, the "conveyancer" of the stolen article, was condemned to transportation, but escaped, and returned to Nottingham after some years, where "he lived respected, and lamented died."

1786

Phoebe Harris, a native of Nottingham, strangled for forging coin, in front of Newgate, and before life was extinct her body was burnt.

1789

Town Gaol built; W. Stretton, Architect.

1791

Population of the Borough, 25,000.

The Elm Trees in Market Place cut down, also a fine row of Poplars in Parliament Street. A great felling of trees at the Coppice was made in 1794, to make wharfs and landing places at the Corporation wharves, on the Canal side. (W. Stretton.)

Cricket Match for 1,000 Guineas played on Nottingham Forest, against 11 Noblemen and Gentlemen of Mary-le-bone Club, who lost.

John Sands, the gaoler of the old Peverill court at Basford, set all the prisoners at liberty, because he had no food provided for their support; he having been advised if any of them died on his hands, he would be charged with their murder. The prison was afterwards removed to Lenton.

1792

Shock of Earthquake felt. (March 2nd.)

Nottingham Canal Act passed.

First sod of Nottingham Canal turned.

Fish Pond in Park partly filled up with soil taken from the foundations of the New Barracks.

Sir Richard Arkwright died.

A.D.
1794

Died at his house, Palace Yard, Westminster, Henry Fiennes Clinton, 2nd Duke of Newcastle, (of this family) married niece of his predecessor, and assumed the name of Pelham.

1795

Great Flood in the Trent, and immense destruction of property. The greater portion of the arches in the flood road blown up. The water rose to the ground floor of Alderman Hornbuckle's house, in Narrow Marsh, (now standing).

The cost of provisions—a prolific source of riots—caused a disturbance on April 12th. Peace was restored by the Yeomanry and Dragoons.

Mr. Edward Staveley appointed Surveyor to the Corporation at a fixed salary.

Died at his seat, Sunning Hill, Thomas Pelham, 3rd Duke of Newcastle, son of the last Duke.

Up to this time the Castle was the occasional residence of the Duke, but not subsequently.

1797

Town Ditch in Park Row filled up. Mr. Stretton says this ditch was cut in the rock, and to add to its security as a dry moat, the outer edge was made to slope 2 or 3 feet inwards. In this ditch archery was formerly practised, hence the name of "Butt dyke." A portion of this ditch may now be seen in the grounds of the General Hospital. He also observes that in some excavations made at this period at the West end of Hounds Gate, an ancient paved carriage road was discovered, 14 feet below the present surface.

1798

A portion of the Castle wall taken down and rebuilt, to make way for the new Riding School, erected near the Castle gateway.

About this time the Castle was for some years occupied by a Miss Kirby, and there are those now living who have a lively recollection of her hospitality. Her breakfast parties on days of the "meet," to see from the Castle terrace the uncarting of the stag in the Park, were thought much of, to say nothing of the oyster suppers, when all the barrels were enveloped in white satin, and a bag attached to the chair of each guest as a receptacle for the shells.

1799

Grand Dinner in Riding School on the occasion of a presentation of colours to Cavalry and Infantry Volunteers. It was stated in a speech by Mr. Beaumont, the Chaplain, that "during" the past 17 years, there had been in Nottingham the same number of riots.

General Baptist Chapel built in Stoney Street.

1800

Transept of St. Mary's Church restored by W. Stretton.

Chapel in St. Mary's Gate built this year. Vaccination introduced by Mr. Attenboro, Surgeon.

An impromptu gallows erected on the Forest, for the accommodation of John Atkinson, convicted of forgery, the permanent one having been stolen the night before the execution.

1801

Population of the Borough 28,861.

Artillery firing in the Park to celebrate the surrender of the Danish Fleet into the hands of the English.

Hollow Stone lowered and portion of flood road bridge built, designed and executed by W. Stretton.

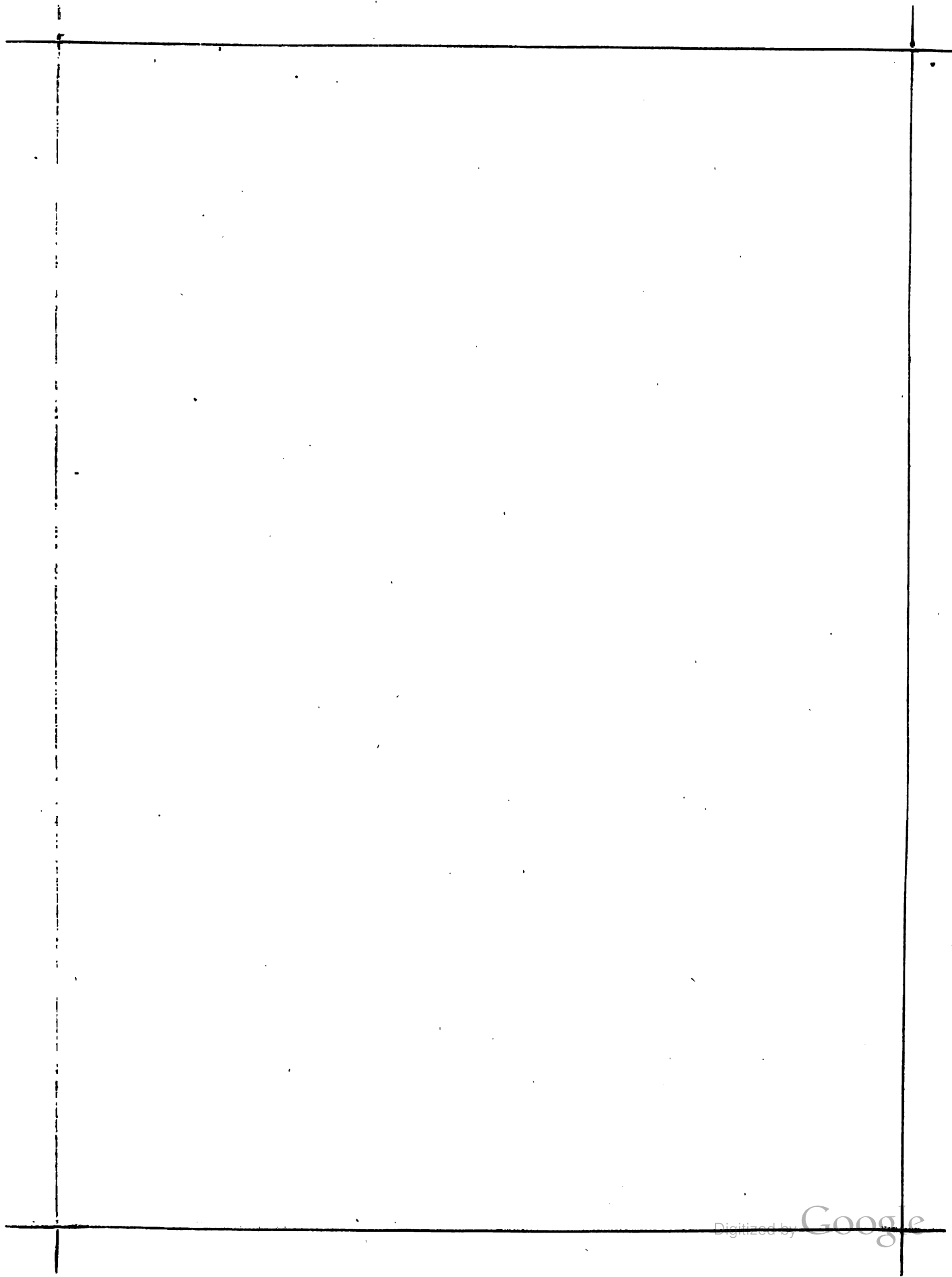
Mr. Stretton states that Sir John Eamer, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1801, was born in Nottingham and served his apprenticeship to a grocer, and that the City Marshall of London was also a native of this place, and served his apprenticeship to a barber. As residents of Nottingham in former times, Deering gives a brilliant list of some 20 names of knights, baronets, and nobles.

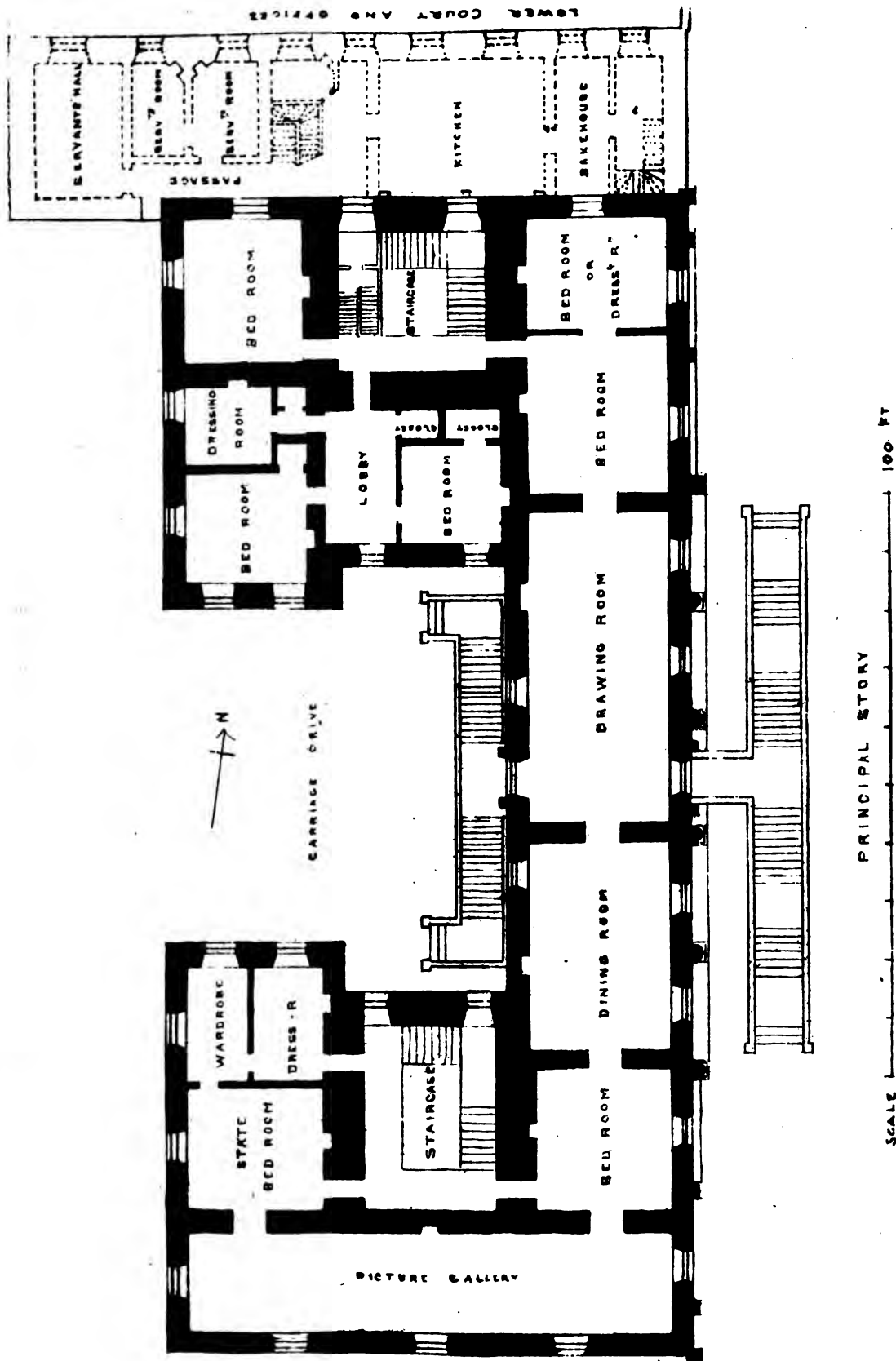
Died Gilbert Wakefield, born in St. Nicholas' rectory, grandfather of the late Thomas Wakefield.

The Hen Cross in the Poultry taken down.

1803

Died John Throsby, author of new edition of Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire.





PLAN OF NOTTINGHAM CASTLE FROM A DRAWING MADE BY MR STRETTON AD: 1800

A.D.
1804

The Malt Cross at the south end of Sheep Lane, on the site of the former Pillar Cross and steps, taken down. It was a covered shed supported by columns. The Pillar Cross and steps in front of the Town Hall were also removed this year.

Sold this year a plot of building ground at S.W. corner of Granby Street. This was about the last portion of the land formerly belonging to the Rutland family, to whom White Friar's Monastery was granted, hence the names Granby and Rutland streets.

Died Samuel Ayscough. He was a native of Nottingham, and compiled the index to the first 56 volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine, also that of the archives of the Corporation of Nottingham.

1806

Kirke White died. His father lived in the Shambles, in the public house known by the name of the "Kirke White." White commenced a history of Nottingham.

John Allen, Mayor, and George Coldham, Town Clerk, attended the funeral of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, as representatives of the Corporation.

Last occasion on which the old Pillory was used.

1807

The Right Hon. Henry Richard Vassal Fox (Lord Holland) presented with the freedom of the town.

1808

9,000 sq. yards of land on Standard Hill sold for building purposes by the Duke of Newcastle, at 15s. 6d. per yard. No factories to be erected, and no houses to be of less value than £25 per annum.

A new Pillory was constructed in the Market Place, and a Scotchman was put in it for assaulting two children.

Rutland Street Industrial School built.

1809

St. James' Church built; Mr. W. Stretton, Architect. The pulpit, reading, and clerk's desk, a genuine three-decker, are described by Laird as models for all future Architects.

Park Bowling Green formed.

Great Floods, the water coming up to Narrow Marsh.

A Post Office built in Nottingham.

Died Paul Sandby, the painter, a native of Nottingham.*

Road cut into the Park from the the Castle Gatehouse. This road passed over the old ditch or moat which Mr. Stretton says was filled up to a depth of 20 feet, and that the wall on the east side of the Castle Green was taken down in 1795, and the stone used in fencing the road.

1810

First stone of Lunatic Asylum laid.

1811

Lancastrian School on Derby Road built.

Stagnation prevailed in the hosiery trade, nevertheless, Laird records the sale of some land at the end of Smithy Row, at £9 per sq. yard. During this and several succeeding years were many Luddite riots, numerous frames were broken and many outrages perpetrated.

Died Thomas Chambers, formerly the senior partner in the Hosiery firm of Chambers, Wilson, and Morley, out of which sprang the notable house of I. & R. Morley, perhaps the largest hosiery concern in the world.†

* The fine arts suffered a serious loss by the death of Mr. Sandby. He was the son of Thomas Sandby, whose drawing of the old Town Hall, made in 1741, has recently been acquired by the Nottingham Free Library. Mr. Paul Sandby was among the thirteen painters invited by circular to meet for the purpose of forming the Royal Academy, in 1768.

† The "warehouse and factory" of this firm (Chambers, Wilson, & Morley) were in Mount Street, and from information handed down to the author, (grandson of the above named Thomas Chambers) it would appear that

A.D.
1811

Died the Hon. Henry Cavendish, the munificent donor to the General Hospital.*

Population of the Borough 34,470.

1812

Cow Lane widened 16 feet by land given by the Duke of Newcastle, and afterwards called Clumber Street.

Lambley Hospital built.

An attempt was made by the Luddites on the life of Mr. Trentham, an extensive manufacturer of hosiery. He was shot on entering his house, in Kaye's Walk, by two men, who concealed themselves behind the tomb stones in St. Mary's churchyard, and although 100 guineas was offered for their apprehension, and 500 more on their conviction, they escaped the latter for want of sufficient evidence to effect the object.

1813

Rejoicings in consequence of the victories over the French. Two bullocks and twenty sheep roasted. Effigy of "Boney" burnt in Market Place, to mark the event. A recumbent figure, in oak, of Stephen de Radcliffe, found in Radcliffe Church, after being suitably dressed for the occasion, likewise met with a similar fate.

First balloon ascent in Nottingham by Mr. Sadler from the Canal Wharf. He descended near Stamford.†

the premises of a "great house" of the last century presented a great contrast to those found in the present day. In this case they may be briefly described as a long narrow room up a yard, with a length of counter and a few racks at one end, and a counting-house at the other; an attic over head, with a dozen or so of hand frames, would represent the "home department" of machinery. The "country seat" of the senior member of the firm was the house close to the drinking fountain on the road to Bobber's Mill, (recently new fronted) and the guests which he occasionally entertained during these troublous times was a company of foot soldiers, garrisoned in the kitchen, who, in return for his hospitality, protected him against attacks from the Luddites, to which he was more than once exposed. The "I." of the "I. & R. M." house was the junior member in this Mount Street firm, and the father of the present Member for Bristol. It is also worthy of note that Mr. Hawksley, the eminent engineer, first found employment as a boy in this warehouse.

* One of the first patients in the General Hospital was Kitty Hudson a martyr to a morbid propensity for putting pins and needles into her mouth. She endured from three to four years of agony in the hospital, during which period several score of those useful articles of the toilet which she had swallowed in her sleep worked their way out at various parts of her body, involving the loss of both her breasts, and the extraction of numerous fragments of carious bone. Nevertheless, she afterwards lived to break one of her legs, to fall down a flight of stairs, to act as walking post between Nottingham and Arnold, and, finally, to marry one of her fellow patients and to give birth to nineteen children! Blackner, in his history, devotes several pages to a detailed account of her treatment, and from the quantity of medicine administered to her, it could not have been her sepulchral epitaph which reads

"If daily draught and nightly pill
Us mortals saved, I've took my fill;
But, reader, sure as you're alive,
I was sent here at twenty-five."

† A second ascent was made by him from the Castle yard, in 1823, and in 1847 he effected his 370th successful ascent from the Barrack Yard, in the Park, accompanied by Mr. Foxcroft, Solicitor, and Captain Forster. A short excursion was made at Edinburgh, in a Montgolfier or heated air balloon, by a Mr. Tytler, on 27th August, 1784, but the earliest ascent in Great Britain which attracted attention, was a voyage in a gas balloon, on the 16th of the following month, by Vincenzo Lunardi. He ascended at Finsbury, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, amongst whom was the Prince of Wales, and came down safely in a field four miles north of Ware. Three circumstances related by Lunardi will shew the public excitement produced on this occasion. A gentlewoman who saw some article drop from the car, supposed it to be the aeronaut, and died of the fright. A jury was considering the verdict to be given on a criminal indicted for a capital offence, when the balloon being in sight, the Court adjourned to look at it, and the jury, to save time, acquitted the prisoner, the judge afterwards remarking to Lunardi, that though he had caused the death of one individual he had saved the life of another. A Cabinet Council also broke up in order that the King, with Mr. Pitt and other Ministers, might watch the balloon through telescopes prepared for that purpose, the King remarking "we may resume our deliberations at pleasure,

A.D.
1814

More rejoicings, succeeded by another outbreak of Luddite violence.*

Trent frozen over, horses and carts could pass on the ice. Thermometer, January 17th, 8½ deg.

May 17th, grand illumination to celebrate the overthrow of the Emperor Napoleon and the restoration of legitimacy in France. The Exchange completely covered with flambeaux and transparencies.

The Castle one blaze of light, immense fires being placed in braziers throughout the length of the parapets.

No such illumination had ever before taken place in Nottingham, nor has any since approached near to it in grandeur or costliness.

1815

June 18th, Battle of Waterloo. Nottingham marked this victory in a more comprehensive spirit, by subscribing £1200 towards the relief of the families of those who fell and were wounded in the conflict. Among the former was Shaw, the Life Guardsman, a native of Wollaton, who with his single arm slew eight of the enemy.

The Exchange front in the Market Place remodelled—the combined efforts of two Archts., Adams & Whyatt!

1816

St. Peter's Church renovated under the direction of Mr. W. Stretton, the east wall of chancel covered with a painting by Mr. Barber. The chapel of St. Mary was on the south side of this Church, and in the vestry, which is a modern building, (the old one being destroyed by a bomb-shell in the time of the civil war) is still preserved the original record of the proceedings of the guild of St. Mary, during the reigns of Edward VI., and part of Henry VIII. The crockets which ornamented the spire were sawn off nine years later. This wanton waste was committed by a man named Wootton, who "repaired" the spire.

but we may never see poor Lunardi again." The practise of aerostation took its rise from the researches of the before-named munificent donor to our Hospital, relative to hydrogen gas. He (Mr. Cavendish) was the most eminent natural philosopher of modern times, and being possessed of enormous wealth, it was truly said of him that he was "the richest among the learned, and the most learned among the rich men of his day."

The author of the Botanic Garden writings in 1791, when the steam engine was beginning to develop its wondrous powers, but long before it had been applied to locomotion of any kind, published the following remarkable prediction:—

"Soon shall thy arm, unconquered steam, afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car;
Or on wide-waving wings, expanded, bear
The flying chariot through the fields of air."

Two thirds of the prophecy have been already fulfilled; he would be a bold man who pronounced the fulfilment of the remainder impossible.

* The West Middlesex regiment was stationed in Nottingham about this time, to aid in suppressing these riots, and as bearing upon the town, the following hitherto unpublished information furnished by Mr. J. G. Simkins, formerly of Nottingham, and now a captain in this regiment, cannot be but interesting. Mr. Simkins says: "I don't know whether a little military history of about 1812-13 in connection with the town would be of any use, but I came across it recently by accident, in looking up materials towards assisting to write the history of the regiment to which I belong. In 1812, it was stationed in Nottingham (it was then called the West Middlesex Militia, now the 2nd Middlesex) and neighbourhood, and was chiefly occupied in suppressing the Luddite disturbances, which had assumed very formidable and dangerous dimensions. One Sunday, it had come to the knowledge of the authorities that advantage was to be taken of the troops being in Church, (St. Mary's) and unarmed, to make an attack on the county gaol, for the purpose of liberating the prisoners confined there for the Luddite outrages. In consequence, the unusual precaution was taken of marching the regiment to Church with fixed bayonets and ball cartridges in their pouches, a guard and sentries being placed outside during service. Of course this display had the desired effect. About this time, too, when Napoleon was retreating from Russia, great efforts were being made by all the powers to complete his overthrow. It was proposed by the Prince Regent's government that England should send a large army into Holland, composed of thirty thousand Militia Infantry,

A.D.
1816

On Sunday, March 17th, a smart shock of an earthquake felt in a great part of the North Midland district. Consternation was so great that the morning services at St. Nicholas' and St. Peter's Churches had to be suspended for a short time. The pillars in St. Mary's tower were visibly shaken.

The settlement apparent in the S.E. corner of the north wing of the Castle is said to be due to this cause. A lady now living, (1876) who resided in the Castle, points out the situation of a marble chimney-piece, the rent in which, she was then informed, was caused by this earthquake. It may also account for the wide crack running up the whole height of the internal wall, immediately over the same, for the rock on which the foundation walls in this part of the building rest, slopes away precipitously from the site of the old Norman Castle, down to a great depth.

Died John Blackner, author of a History of Nottingham.

1818

Great gunpowder explosion from a boat underneath a warehouse in Canal Street: the whole building was seen to rise up in the air, and then fall to pieces.

Ancient guard house accidentally discovered on Standard Hill, an apartment about 20 feet square, hewn out of the solid rock, with a pillar in the centre, and initials and dates cut in the walls 1570 to 1640. From this guard house a subterraneous passage led up to the Postern Gate, a large portion of which may be now found running underneath the General Hospital and grounds.

Many 17th century dates may also be seen in the rock cavern near the Park Tunnel. Mr. Stretton says that this cavern, which has been recently opened, was formerly used as a powder magazine.

to co-operate in the general movement, and a bill was passed through parliament, for the purpose of enabling the Militia to volunteer by regiments for that service. The Duke of Wellington's opinion was asked by Lord Castlereagh respecting it, but not receiving his approval, it was abandoned. Advantage however was taken of the act to send him (the Duke) a brigade composed of three strong Militia battalions—the first and only time Militia have ever been sent abroad for war service. One of these battalions was mainly composed of the West Middlesex. When the government invitation to volunteer reached Nottingham, they were marched on to the forest, and formed in column in the Race Course, where they were addressed by Colonel Bayley and the official letter read. The colours were brought to the front, and volunteers invited to range themselves round them. Amidst great enthusiasm, the whole regiment, including officers, went over *en masse*. Detachments of some other Militia regiments were added to them, and they formed the second provisional battalion for active service. They left Nottingham for Portsmouth on January 17th, 1814, and embarked there, with the remainder of the brigade under the Marquis of Buckingham, on board the "Camden," "Cornwallis," and "Dartmouth" transports, for the north of Spain. Before they sailed, however, Wellington having driven the French across the Pyrenees, their destination was changed for the south of France, where they disembarked at Paulliac, near Bordeaux, in the river Garonne, and formed part of the army which, under Lord Beresford, and afterwards the Marquis of Dalhousie, held that part of France till the peace, when they re-embarked at Bordeaux for England, and went again to Nottingham, and were again stationed there till the Militia were finally paid off and disbanded. In consequence of this service the officers received honorary rank, and the colours which had been given them as the second provisional battalion remained with them, now the Second Middlesex, and last June I took part in a very pretty ceremony of depositing these colours, which had been to France, in the Parish Church at Barnet. Thus it will be seen that part of the force which took part in the only direct invasion of France from England since Henry V., started for that purpose direct from Nottingham. There have been, of course, various expeditions which have effected landings on the coast of France since that time, but these have been for minor purposes, such as harassing the coast towns, destroying batteries and shipping, &c., which have been subsidiary to the general operations of the war. But no direct operation for the purpose of *invasion* has taken place from England, except on the occasion I have named."

A.D.

1820



George 4th. BROMLEY HOUSE purchased for a public library, at a cost of £2,750. This house was erected* by Sir George Smith, in the early part of last century; his son removed from it to East Stoke, where he took the name of Bromley, still retaining this as the town house. It was occupied as a draper's shop prior to being purchased for the library, and in the month of December of the previous year, by four companies of foot soldiers, with their stores and ammunition, in anticipation of a popular outbreak in consequence of the great distress under which the labouring classes were suffering.

Map of Nottingham published by Henry Wild.

1820

St. Paul's Church, George Street, built; Wilkins, Archt., London. Cost £17,000.†

Population of the borough, 40,505.

Died Hon. Mrs. Byron, in her house in Pelham Street.

Duke of Sussex in Nottingham—presented with freedom of the Town.

1824

Funeral of Lord Byron from the "Blackamoor's Head" Inn.

Jews' Burial Ground and Mortuary Chapel, established in Sherwood Street. There was a synagogue in Nottingham as early as Edward I.

1827

Roman Catholic Chapel in George Street built.

Resurrection men at work this year, 30 bodies abstracted from Barker Gate burial ground.

1828

Died of Consumption, at the age of 27, Richard Parker Bonnington, son of Richard Bonnington, of Arnold. Our town may well be proud of these two names, for they stand on the highest pinnacle of Nottingham Art. A few years ago, one of the paintings of the former was sold in Paris for £3,500, perhaps the highest sum ever known to have been realized for a Water Colour drawing. The father was a candidate for the Junior Council in 1815.

W. Stretton, Architect and Surveyor to the Corporation and the Duke of Newcastle, died. Mr. Stretton was the father of Col. Stretton, and Lieut. Col. Stretton, and was the author of the MS. Notes intended to form a History of Nottingham, and now in the possession of Mr. Hine.

First Gothic Chapel‡ built in Nottingham, in Friar Lane; Waller, Archt., London. Schools built some years later; Gilbert, Archt.

* This house was built by a man named Taylor, and is remarkable for its excellent brickwork. In a record which has been preserved, it is stated that the architect required every facing brick to be immersed a fortnight before being put into work.

† From one of the working drawings of this Church, which has been preserved, it would appear that the architect had some misgivings as to the weight-carrying capabilities of Mansfield stone, for the massive columns which separate the nave from the aisles, though carrying nothing more than a timber and slated roof, are built up in courses, each one being threaded over a strong cast iron pillar or core. It is very improbable that such a needless and expensive precaution against fracture would have been taken had the portico of the Theatre Royal, Nottingham, then been in existence, to prove to the architect the weight such columns were capable of supporting.

‡ The fact of this Chapel having two tiers of galleries overhead, and catacombs for 500 interments underneath, may account for a local historian of the period pronouncing it "a copy of none and a pattern to all." All interments in the crypt were of course prohibited after the passing of the extra-mural burial act. Should cremation, however, ever be again in vogue in this country, these cellular catacombs would make an excellent columbarium for the ashes of the deceased.

A.D.

Nottingham subscribed 5,000 francs in aid of those who suffered in Paris in the second French Revolution.

1831

William 4th. THE CASTLE destroyed by Rioters.*

Gas Works erected in Nottingham.

Thurland Hall pulled down and Thurland Street laid out. The Elizabethan front shown in Deering's work, is no part of the original Gothic mansion of which Stretton found several remains in 1809. Denzil Holles, the head of the Presbyterian party, resided here.

* The following account of this diabolical outrage was published by Mr. John Hicklin, three years after the event.—“During the Parliamentary Session of 1831, the public mind was powerfully agitated by the discussion of a Bill introduced by the administration of Earl Grey, “To alter and amend the Representation” of the United Kingdom. On the evening of Saturday, October 8, in that year, intelligence was received in Nottingham, that the “Reform Bill” had that morning, after an extended debate, been rejected by the House of Lords. Great excitement prevailed among political circles, and on the following morning, the turbulent passions of the people were so far aroused, that several respectable inhabitants whose names had been published in the *Nottingham Review*, as having signed an “Anti-reform Petition,” were insulted in threatening language by the mob. Requisitions had been presented to the Mayor, in compliance with which, numerous placards were posted in the town and adjoining villages, bearing the following announcement:—“The Mayor has called a meeting of the inhabitants in the Market Place, on Monday next.—England expects every man to do his duty.” Various outrages were perpetrated during the night, and on the following morning, October 10, fears generally prevailed that the great meeting to be held that day would not separate without a renewal of those scenes by which the town on the preceding evening had been alarmed and disgraced. At the time appointed, the spacious Market Place was crowded by a dense mass of people—resolutions expressive of a determination to support the principles of the rejected “Reform Bill” were proposed and seconded by various speakers—and the assembled thousands having been exhorted to peace and quietness, the Mayor, who presided, declared the meeting dissolved. How little these exhortations were regarded, the sequel will prove. Some confusion had been excited by the exhibition of a black flag, bearing the motto, “The Bill and no Lords;” and it was quite evident, from the stern and fierce demeanour of many in the crowd, that deadly mischief was contemplated. On the dispersion of the meeting, the lawless rabble attacked a mill on the Forest; and after sundry minor depredations, proceeded in a strong body, armed with bludgeons and iron palisades (which they had torn up in their progress through Snenton), to Colwick Hall. This elegant mansion was soon forcibly entered by these desperate rioters, who fired one of the rooms, destroyed furniture, paintings, and other property, and made the house one dismal scene of havoc. John Musters, Esq., the owner of the Hall, was from home at the time this wanton attack was made on his dwelling; and Mrs. Musters, who was then in ill health, eluded the fury of the mob by escaping with her attendant to an adjoining shrubbery, where they lay concealed amidst the foliage till the hour of danger was past. Leaving Colwick, the depredators, elated with success, (for as yet no effectual check had been given to their reckless violence, though the military had been harassed from street to street ever since the Sunday night) returned to Nottingham uttering yells of frantic glee and terrible imprecations, which too plainly indicated the destructive intentions with which, under pretence of maintaining “the rights of the people,” these misguided men had assembled. Having halted for the purpose of a little deliberation, a cry “to the Castle” soon announced the next object of attack: thither the rioters directed their course, and having extinguished all the gas lamps between St. James’ Church and the Riding School, they began to batter the gates of the old Castle Lodge: these stoutly withstood their attacks, till at length they succeeded in breaking a panel out of one of the doors. Three of the assailants crept through, for the purpose of unbarring the gates, while another party effected an entrance into the Castle yard by making a breach in the wall, nearly opposite to the steps leading to Standard Hill. The gates being opened, a lighted candle was fetched from the Riding School yard, and about twenty of the rabble got together, shouting with the utmost *sang froid*, no doubt in imitation of the showmen, whom they had heard at the Nottingham October fair, in the preceding week, “Walk forward, positively the last night:” they then pulled down the white railings which fenced the Castle gardens, and ascended the hill to the building. A window near the north end of the terrace was broken, and six men entered the Castle through the aperture; they instantly proceeded to tear the embossed leather,” (of which a beautiful fragment is still preserved) “and the tapestry

A.D.

Population of the Borough, 50,807.

1832

Chapel Bar widened.

1833

Judges' Lodgings built on High Pavement; Wood, Archt.

1834

Lucifer Matches first sold in Nottingham. Local Fire Insurance Company projected. (Nottingham and Derbyshire.)

Houses of Parliament burnt. Two of the gothic windows from same being afterwards brought to Nottingham and inserted in the front of a house in Park Row, formerly the poor-house of the parish.

1835

Baptist Chapel in Stoney Street built.

1836

The Exchange burnt down, the fire originating in the illuminated clock.

Illuminated Obelisk in St. Peter's Square removed.

First meeting of the new Municipal Council.

off the walls, and to break the rails of the stair cases. While engaged in these depredations, about forty of the mob joined them; the windows were speedily smashed, tables broken, and chandeliers torn down for weapons: about a dozen of the ringleaders then consulted on the best method of burning down this noble mansion: holes were soon made through the floors in different rooms, broken bannisters were lighted, and placed in the crevices; the tables were also fired, and owing to the dryness of the materials, flames speedily issued from the various apartments; and a little after seven o'clock in the evening, the wild shouts of the mob (about one hundred and fifty of whom were in the building when the fire broke out) proclaimed to the town the accomplishment of their diabolical outrage. The leaders in this terrible act of incendiarism then proceeded to the lower basement, occupied by kitchens and servants' offices, and sought to accelerate the work of demolition, by kindling fires under the arches. A stable adjoining the wall, running from the Lodge to the Park, was also fired; and with a spirit worthy of the barbarians of the darker ages, the architectural beauties of the Castle were defaced; the beautiful equestrian statue of the founder was destroyed by a reckless scoundrel with a crow bar, and parts of the mutilated figure were carried off as trophies of this night's triumph of popular frenzy, while the busts over the windows were wantonly demolished. Parts of the tapestry were sold at three shillings per yard to by-standers, who paid for it on the spot; and as the flames increased in extent and fierceness, amidst the most discordant sounds of destruction, the progress of the devastating element was hailed with renewed yells; and more and more triumph swelled the cheers of the infuriate crowd. At this period, rain fell in heavy showers; and the principal rioters retired in groups from the scene of tumult and desolation. A detachment of Hussars, under the direction of Col. Wildman and Mr. Norton, two county Magistrates, the Castle being beyond the limits of the town magistracy, rode into the Castle yard; but perceiving all efforts to save the building were too late, they soon returned into the town. Application for military assistance had been made to the Magistrates at the Police-office, which is a few hundred yards distant from the Castle Lodge, on the first onset of the assailants; but owing, as it was alleged, to the fears of the authorities respecting the populous parts of the town, and a disinclination to separate the troop on duty near the Exchange, no means of prevention were taken; on the commencement of the assault, the smallest band of soldiers might have saved the Castle! Between the hours of nine and ten, the conflagration had reached its height; the town was comparatively free from tumult, and thousands thronged the Castle yard, to gaze with mingled feelings on the dreadfully novel spectacle. Volumes of flame issued forth from all the windows of the building; the dun-coloured smoke rose mist-like in rolling masses among the pelting rain; showers of sparks were falling in all directions; the roofs were dissolving in streams of molten lead; on the terraces and walls men might be descried by the light of the fire, hurrying to and fro, like restless spirits, at some infernal incantation, while the blazing Castle glared on the atmosphere from its rocky steep, amidst the darkness of the night, as a tremendous sacrifice to the demon of anarchy and crime. About midnight the fire began to subside, and the following morning witnessed this once noble edifice a roofless shell, every part but the walls having been entirely consumed; two mutilated corpses were found among the smoking ruins, which presented a dismal scene of destruction." The rioters seem to have been permitted to enter thoroughly into the spirit of the placard before named, about "every man doing his duty," for one was seen the following morning, climbing up the wall of the Castle like a cat, as he was enabled to do by means of the deeply indented rustications of the ashlar masonry, and in spite of the presence of a number of mounted dragoons on the Castle green, was quietly but busily engaged in breaking off the heads of the busts over the large windows of the eastern facade with a thick stick which he held in his hand. "Intelligence of these disastrous events having reached London, the Duke of Newcastle, who was there attending his Parliamentary

A.D.

1837

General Cemetery established.

Conservative Festival in Castle Yard.

1838



WESLEY CHAPEL, Broad Street, erected; Rawlinson, Archt.*

Sneinton Church re-built, being the first example of the revival of pure Gothic architecture in Nottinghamshire. Rickman, Archt., a member of the Society of Friends. Cost of Church, £4,700.

Savings Bank on Low Pavement erected.

duties, instantly hurried down to his residence at Clumber Park, and issued the following "Notice," in his official capacity of Lord Lieutenant of the County :—

"The Lord Lieutenant loses not an instant in acquainting all those whom it may concern, that he has this day returned to Nottinghamshire. He is determined to repress with the strong arm of the Law, the perpetration of such base and nefarious outrages as have recently and for ever disgraced the Town and Neighbourhood of Nottingham; and he calls upon the Authorities and others immediately to communicate with him at Clumber, and of the Magistrates in particular he requires that they should give him the speediest and most regular accounts of every thing that passes, or may be likely to occur, in any or all parts of the County whatsoever. The Lord Lieutenant adopts this public mode of expressing his wishes to so many, as despatch and publicity could not be insured by any other means."

"Clumber, Thursday Evening, October 13, 1831."

Vigilant steps were taken to prevent a renewal of these tumultuous scenes of violence; and although great excitement agitated the minds of the people, no further excesses were committed. After the lapse of a few days, the following proclamation from the Secretary of State appeared in the London Gazette :—

"NOTTINGHAM CASTLE.

£500 REWARD AND PARDON.

Whitehall, October 18, 1831.

WHEREAS it has been humbly represented unto the King, that on the night of Monday, the 10th day of October inst. a large body of men proceeded in a riotous and tumultuous manner to Nottingham Castle, the property of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and after committing various acts of depredation, maliciously and feloniously SET FIRE to the same, whereby it was totally consumed. His Majesty, for the apprehending and bringing to justice the persons concerned in the felony before mentioned, is hereby pleased to promise his most gracious pardon to any of them (except the person who actually set fire to the said property) who shall discover his accomplices or accomplices therein, so that he, she, or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof. And as a further encouragement, a reward of £500 is hereby offered by the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to any person (except as aforesaid) who shall discover the said offender or offenders, that he, she, or they may be apprehended and convicted of the said offence.

(Signed) MELBOURNE."

In December, a Special Commission was issued for the trial of the Prisoners, who had been apprehended on charges connected with the recent outrages; and on the publication of the calendar, it appeared that four individuals were indicted for "riotously and tumultuously assembling with others, within the extra parochial limits of the Castle of Nottingham, and unlawfully and maliciously setting fire to Nottingham Castle, the property of the Duke of Newcastle," but for want of sufficient evidence, the whole were acquitted. The Duke of Newcastle brought an action against the inhabitants of the Hundred of Broxtowe, in which the Castle is situate, to recover compensation in damages for the destruction of his property. The trial came on at Leicester, during the Summer Assizes of 1832, and a verdict of £21,000 was awarded in favour of the noble owner's claim."

* Before the "Octagon" was built in 1762, the followers of John Wesley met in a small house in Narrow Marsh, which, with the formation of an impromptu gallery by simply making a hole in the chamber floor above, sufficed for the first gatherings of this now numerous body of dissenters.

A.D.
1839

Died J. C. F. Rossi, an eminent sculptor who was born in Nottingham. His most famous works are the sculptures on the monuments of Lords Cornwallis and Heathfield, and others in St. Paul's Cathedral.

First attempt made at a "restoration" of St. Mary's Church.*

* It is curious to note the remarkable changes which the church has undergone in regard to its internal arrangement and furniture. With the exception of the last one, carried out under the auspices of the present Vicar, which is the only one that can really be called a restoration, it would almost seem as if the sole object of these wasteful alterations was simply to undo what had been previously done. Be this as it may, it will, as a matter of history, be interesting to record some of the numerous changes which have taken place. The earliest account we have of any alteration since the destruction of the rood screen which ran across the east end of the nave and aisles, and of which the remains of the turreted approach are still visible, is that of a gallery across the chancel arch, surmounted by an organ or rather an organ case, the pipes having been sold by some zealous puritan churchwarden, also of two pillars doing duty as a chancel screen, and supporting effigies of a lion and unicorn. In 1704, the organ was refitted and removed to a gallery at the west end of the church, the emblems of royalty being subsequently advanced to the more dignified position on the site of the old sacarium steps, and possibly so placed with a view of not marring the effect produced by the erection of a huge wooden ringing chamber which came half way down the tower arches. This tank-looking structure was boarded all round high enough to allow of the ringers looking over its upper edge, and was in existence as late as the end of the last century. About the middle of that century the western gallery was moved one third of the way up the nave, and was again crowned by an organ, and the space westward of the same (called the ante-church), also that over the aisles and transepts eastward thereof was filled with cumbrous galleries under the shadow of which the congregation were ensconced in large square cushioned pews. The decorations of the Church were confined to whitewashing the walls and an occasional re-painting of the royal arms, the last edition of the same being a renewal of those which covered the old fresco of St. Christopher carrying the infant Saviour over the river, traces of the latter (the ducks on the water) being visible as late as the year 1800, and so successful was the last heraldic production executed by Mr. Samuel Stretton, deemed to be that in 1821, it was severed from the wall and triumphantly carried whole with its plaster ground to another part of the church where it could be seen to greater advantage. The prevailing colour was that of the green baize lining of the pews, and this gave that snug and cozy look characteristic of the church fittings of this period.

This comfortable state of things lasted until the year 1839, when crude theories of Church restoration gathered from the Tracts for the Times began to be promulgated, and, so far as the removal of a gallery could be called one, the western one was restored to its former position, and again surmounted by the organ, and the congregation was driven bodily in the same direction, the impetus being as it were given by the ejection of the pews from the chancel, and the walling off of the latter to form what the then vicar called his "workshop," it being afterwards exclusively set apart for baptisms and marriages. These arrangements continued for a few years, when notice of another ejection was given by the piers of the great tower threatening to give way, which was as cheerfully if not as promptly responded to by the congregation as when they rushed out of the Church in 1843, on the occasion of an umbrella accidentally falling down.

The "restoration" last named, original as it was, failed to be appreciated by the next incumbent, for the tide of reaction which then set in, swept away the "workshop" wall with its accessories of altar rails, &c., and landed the congregation, or the front portion of them, once more on the high and dry ground of the chancel floor. Following this eastward movement came the western gallery and its organ, the former regaining its old position, and the latter finding itself for the first time on the floor of the Church, and unobtrusively occupying the hinder part of the north transept. By way of compensation for the loss of the chancel screen or wall, a glass one was erected in the new gallery, to protect the occupants thereof from draughts, and which partly, if not entirely, reached up to the ceiling of the nave. To make room for the re-erection of the chancel pews the old oaken stalls were sold and found refuge in the new Church, at Sneinton. Some interesting sepulchral remains also disappeared at the same time.

A few years of repose, and then came the appointment of the present vicar, and with it the fifth and perhaps final revolution. Once more the receding tide rolled westward, but with a force so great that it carried with it the demolition of everything that was moveable except the organ, and this it drove half way down the north aisle. Galleries, pews, pulpit and desk were swept away, and their remains scattered no one knows where. The portents

A.D.
1839

Workshop Manor Estate purchased by the Duke of Newcastle, for £375,000.

Opening of Railway between Nottingham and Derby.

Died Robert Millhouse, the Poet. He was interred in the General Cemetery. Though passing through life in the humble occupation of a weaver, he was gifted in no ordinary degree with the power and feeling of a poet.

1840

In consequence of the excitement produced by the Chartist movement, the authorities found it necessary this year to take extraordinary precautionary measures for the preservation of the public peace. Troops were under arms every evening, under the command of Sir Charles Napier, who was appointed to this military district. While in Nottingham, Sir Charles had lodgings in Wheeler Gate.*

of the coming storm might have been instinctively felt by the lion and unicorn, for they had previously taken refuge in the bell chamber. The wooden scroll and the invidious inscription painted thereon which garnished the old priest's door, and naively said, "go, sin no more," had also very properly been hiding in some dark corner, and the dethroned organ, probably deprived of the crown and cushion which formerly graced its brow, and shunted underneath the lower roof of the aisle, could scarcely be expected to discourse sweet music as of yore, and ultimately found a resting place in a neighbouring shrine. The Church once cleared of its other discarded appurtenances, the real work of restoration and adornment began, and ere long, "storied windows richly dight" threw their glowing tints on glistening pavements of encaustic tile work; stout oaken stalls regained the place formerly usurped by flimsy pews; the spacious reading desk was represented by the spreading wings of a brazen eagle; a diapered curtained dossal and priceless picture adorned the eastern chancel wall; a *very* modest pulpit took its place against one pier of the tower arch; and free and open seats in the form of humble chairs occupied the space where banded and cushioned pews with closely-buttoned doors once stood; and as much of the early beauty and comeliness of the sacred edifice were revived as might have realized the day dreams of its former architect churchwarden W. Stretton, who, in concluding some of the interesting notes embodied in the foregoing description, says, "methinks I see the rich gothic cancella, the oratories in the transepts with their gothic screens, the beautiful and uniform arrangement of the stalls, &c., in the choir, the stately and elegant west end then standing, and the other accessories of a noble cathedral." What would he, who lived in the days of sonorous clerks, have said, could he have heard the musical responses of the surpliced choir, or have seen the latter as it wended its way through the portal of the verdure-clad screen which annually appears like a shadow of its former self seeking for permanent reinstatement, one can more easily imagine than describe. One mistake remains to be rectified, and that is in the placing of the organ; but when the discovery is made that its true and proper locale is a spacious chamber built at the intersection of the chancel with one of the adjacent transepts, with lofty arches opening into both, surely it will then be removed from its present unseemly position and find its resting place therein. Search has been made in the registry at York for some record of the destruction and subsequent rebuilding of the chancel, but it is supposed to have been lost in the fire of the cathedral. Judging from the remains of the fresco above named, it could not have been later than Henry VIII. reign.

* Captain Grant was with Sir Charles at this time, the same who was afterwards Brigadier Major General during the Sepoy Mutiny, and who, as Sir Hope Grant, commanded the British Army in the China War. The conqueror of Scinde, like some other eminent military commanders whose names could be mentioned, was a man of very simple habits, and though of a kindly nature was occasionally abrupt in his manner. When the messenger who bore the despatch appointing him to the chief command of the Indian Forces arrived at his town residence, in Berkley Street, the general told him that as he was at dinner, and as he had no second room to shew him into, he had better call again when he had finished his meal, and it was only when he heard the important nature of the visit that he would receive the messenger. In inviting several gentlemen, to whose houses he had been during his stay in Nottingham, to dine with him, he told them he could not ask them to his little room over a baker's shop, but if they would meet him at the "George" Inn, he should be happy to see them. It was the recollection of this comfortable hostelry that caused him to remark to his *aide-de-camp*, McMurdo, during his Scinde campaign, and when they were in an unusual strait for some wholesome food and a drink of pure water, how he wished they were at old Mrs. Ward's again. His justice to all men, in the exercise of the most unlimited power and authority, caused Lord Ellenborough, at the Cheltenham banquet, to say, "There never has been, is, or ever will be any name so great as Sir Charles Napier's in Scinde, because no name but his is associated with justice." In his memoirs,

A.D.
1841

Holy Trinity Church built; Stephens, Archt., Derby.

Population of the Borough, 53, 201.

1842

Queen Adelaide passed through Nottingham.

1843

Grand Art Exhibition at the Exchange Hall, which was temporarily lengthened for the purpose, in aid of the Mechanics' Hall. School of Design established in Beck Lane.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert passed through Nottingham by "Queen's Road."

1844

Carrington Street Bridge opened, and Labray's Alms houses built; H. M. Wood, Archt.

St. John's Church built; Scott & Moffat, Archts.

Execution of Saville, and awful calamity thereat. During a "rush," scores of persons fell headlong down Garner's Hill, and several were suffocated or crushed to death. In all, thirteen persons were killed, and more than twenty were injured.

Consecration of St. Barnabas' Roman Catholic Cathedral; A. W. Pugin, Archt. Convent in College Street built by same architect. Previous to the erection of the former chapel in George Street, the Roman Catholics met in a room in King's Place, Stoney Street.

1845

The Mechanics' Hall in Milton Street built; Hawksley and Jalland, Archts.

Charles Fellows, son of Mr. John Fellows of this town, knighted for his services in bringing the noted Xanthian Marbles to the British Museum.

Nottingham General Inclosure Act passed.*

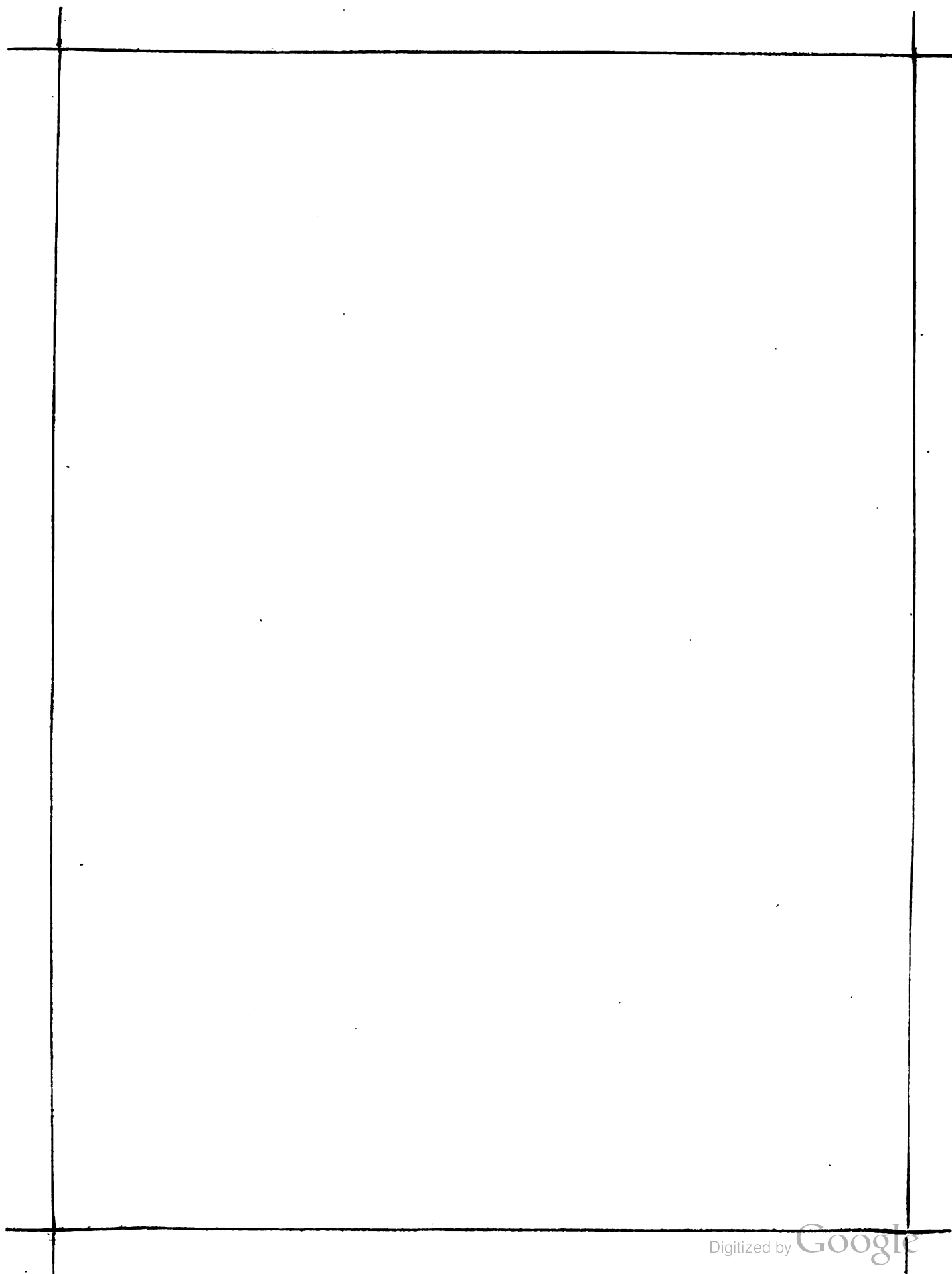
he says "I like Nottingham, the poor people are good, and were they fairly treated, they would be perfectly quiet." What he would have thought of them when they greeted a natural relative of his with loud shouts as he passed through the Market Place on his way to Thurland Hall, some two centuries before, may be gathered from the following entry in his diary, "Jan. 30, "this day my great, great, great, grandfather, Charles the first was benobbed! and well he deserved it. He died with pluck, because (as a man not a king) he was in his right place, on a scaffold." It is curious that he should have taken up his abode in the house which has the reputation of being the same in which this king was lodged during one of his visits to Nottingham. Be this as it may, it was the one now occupied by Mr. King, the Cheesemonger.

* This Inclosure was preceded by two partial ones. Previous to the same the Burgess lands of Nottingham were only used for pasturage, consequently, the dwellings of the artisans had either to be erected in confined localities and packed closely together back to back like those of the Meadow Platts and Coalpit Lane type, or in the suburbs of New Radford, Hyson Green, (or Ison, from the name of the man who built the first house) Sneinton, and New Lenton. In either case, the houses are of a very inferior description, and were erected regardless of all sanitary conditions. And thus the long postponement of the Inclosure, which at the time was thought to be a great evil, proved an unmixed blessing, for, instead of new Nottingham being an aggregation of ill-constructed dwellings as it otherwise would have been, like Sheffield and other towns not encircled by commonable lands, it was reserved to be built at a more refined age, when wealth became more abundant, and the result is, that generally speaking, it may take up the position of being one of the handsomest, cleanest, and best built towns in the kingdom.

	A.	R.	P.
The Old Borough, before these inclosures, contained 876 1 0
The Derby Road inclosure added 18 0 0
The West Croft and Burton Leys 33 3 0
The General Inclosure 1068 0 0

TOTAL .. 1993 0 0

At the time when the streets in the great inclosure were laid out, it was thought by some that they were done regardless of levels and straight lines, that they were wrongly planned because they were not always placed at right angles with each other, and that had the commissioners left the thing entirely in the hands of an engineer,



- A.D.**
1846 H. Galley Knight died. Author of "Ecclesiastical Architecture in Italy," &c.
 Albert Street formed and Post Office in same built ; Wood, Archt.
 Nottingham and Lincoln Railway opened.
 St. John's Schools built ; Clark, Archt.
- 1847** Friends Meeting House, Park Street, built.
 Halifax Place Wesleyan Chapel rebuilt ; Simpson, of Leeds, Archt.
 Peoples College founded by Mr. Geo. Gill ; Gilbert, Archt.
- 1848** New Midland Station opened.
- Died Mary Chambers, daughter of Thomas Chambers before named, a notable example of the attainment of knowledge under difficulties. In spite of total blindness, she obtained an accurate and even critical acquaintance with ancient and modern languages rarely acquired by those who enjoy the blessings of sight, and used her acquirements for the benefit of the rising generation. She established a home and school for the blind in a small house in Park Street, which was the origin of the Blind Institution in Clarendon Street, where her raised globes and arithmetical working board may still be seen.
- St. Mary's Church re-opened, after the re-building of the west front in accordance with the rest of the Church ; Scott, Archt. London.
- 1849** Derby Road Baptist Chapel built ; Emmett, Archt., London.
 Dispensary built ; Nicholson and Goddard, Archts., Lincoln.
- 1850** Corn Exchange built ; Hine, Archt.
- Friends' Meeting House in Spaniel Row converted into a Catholic and Apostolic Church ; Stevenson, of London, Architect. They subsequently removed to a chapel in Northumberland Street.
- Mansfield Road Baptist Chapel built ; Booker, Archt.
- The Town voted an address to the Queen, on the "Popish Agression."
- Baths and Wash Houses erected.
- 1851** Died Henry Pelham, 4th Duke of Newcastle, son of the last Duke.

these errors would not have occurred. But looking upon the matter from the same elevated stand point which old John Speede must have done when he sketched out the plan of the town, we are favored to take a different view of it. According to engineering traditions, the streets would doubtless all have been "boned" in straight lines, (like those in the suburbs above named) the mapping would have been on the gridiron arrangement, and, as far as possible, all inequalities of the surface would have been carefully rasped down. Such a proceeding, however, would have deprived us of all the graceful curves and undulations which distinguish new Nottingham streets from those of other towns. We should, moreover, have lost more than we have gained, if even the rigid right angles had been adhered to, for it is to the absence of these, and the consequent serrated or saw-tooth line of street frontages, that we have the numerous bow windows and other projections which help to fill up these breaks, instead of the wearisome repetitions of window, door, and scraper, which characterize ordinary street facades.

It might, perhaps, be giving too much praise to the Inclosure Commissioners to say that they contemplated this picturesque outcome ; but whether they did so, or whether they allowed the main roadways to shake themselves into the valleys, and the cross streets to climb the hills as they listed, those who appreciate this diversified arrangement cannot but acknowledge that they are indebted to these gentlemen for the pleasing result above named.

A.D.
1851

First steam hosiery factory built in Station Street : Hine, Mundella, & Co.*

Church Cemetery established on the Forest.

1852

The Arboretum laid out.

"Ragged School" built in Glasshouse Street.

* The general aspect of a town is marked as much by the materials of which its edifices are built as by the style of its architecture. Since the introduction of railways our choice of the former is not limited to any special locality, nor are we like the architects of old bound by any conventional style as to the manner of using them. The date of the first brick building in Nottingham has been recorded as also the period of the substitution of tiled roofs for thatched ones, and it may be interesting to future generations to note when other changes took place in this town in regard to materials and modes of construction which have since come into general use.

When the old Castle was in existence oak was the timber invariably used. With the modern Castle came Memel Fir for floor boards and sash windows. Swithland slates were those first used in Nottingham, and a covering of this material, pegged on with oak, is found in the old "Coach & Horses" Inn, in Parliament Street. Welsh slates came floating in with the canals, and a letter of recommendation, still in existence, caused Westmoreland slates to be first used in the General Hospital, in 1782. The first stuccoed house, after Plumtre House, was Mr. Allsop's, Solicitor, in the Low Pavement, in 1808. Mr. Coldham, the Town Clerk, afterwards "beautified" his offices, opposite the Town Hall, with the same, and it was then dignified with the name of Compo. Cast iron factory windows were first used in 1803, in the foundry formerly standing in Rutland Street; the first footway paved with stone slabs was the Long Row. Some old round boulder pavements are still left, and, curiously enough, while they are now the roughest of footways in Nottingham, they became the smoothest when bedded in cement, as in Pompeii. The first Val-de-Travers pavement was that on the New Trent Bridge, and the first attempt at a cement concrete footway was made in the Park, about 1860, and when ratepayers know that this pavement is half the price and has twice the wear of Yorkshire slabs, it may not be the last. The primitive stone of the Castle was that dug out of the moat, with facings from the Mapperly quarries. Easy land carriage brought the Stanton stone to the tower of St. Mary's Church, and navigable rivers the more distant Derbyshire stone to that of St. Peter's. "Geometrical" stairs, and the red Mansfield stone of which they were built, came in with our modern Castle. Long strings of mules carried the "kind" working Ancaster stone to Wollaton Hall, and took back the still kinder coal in return, but there is no trace of its use in Nottingham before the now demolished stone screen in St. Mary's Church was built, nor of any general use of it, or of pitch pine, until the factory above named was erected, and when iron roads made distance a matter of no object, all kinds of materials found their way here. The first shop glazed with plate glass was Mr. Cooke's, Long Row, and the last of the open or unglazed fronts (save those of the butcher's and fishmonger's) was where Marriott, the baker's is, in Bridlesmith Gate. The first furlong of continuous roof lights, now so common in Nottingham factories, was in Mr. Morley's dressing rooms, in Queen's Road, and the first of the innumerable "stop chamfered" window heads was in the offices in front of the Reindeer Inn, in Wheeler Gate. The first introduction of Denmet's plaster arched floors (no longer confined to this country) was in Nottingham in 1857. The first street subway out of London was also laid here in 1862. The first revival encaustic tiles as well as the first instance of stained and varnished wood work was in St. Barnabas' Cathedral. The first revival of moulded brickwork was in Adams & Page's warehouse, Stoney Street; and that of the diapered or enriched brickwork in the Park houses. The first limitation in the size of common bricks, to check the evasion of the duty, was after the row of cottages in front of the Castle Wharf was built with double course bricks, brought from Measham. The first house in New Radford was built in 1796, the first in New Sneinton 1803, the first in the Park in 1827, and the first house on the enclosed lands was Mr. Sparrow's, in Park Row. Perhaps the quickest built house on the same was the south easternmost of the villas erected by Mr. Curtis, in Addison Street, which was built, papered, and painted, fit for occupation, within six weeks after the first brick was laid.

Amongst other matters may be mentioned the first private telegraph from the Midland Hosiery Company's warehouse, to Basford. The last semaphore telegraph was on Beacon Hill; the remains of the old fire or cresset beacon being visible 60 years ago. The first organised system of street "enlightening" and public rating for same was in 1762. The first gas lamp was put up in 1819, and the first ventilating one, for domestic purposes, (Hine's Patent) in 1858; and last, not least, the first sale of lucifer matches was in 1834, which was probably coeval with that of the last tinder box.

A.D.
1852

1853

Archæological Association visited Nottingham, and, with the Duke of Newcastle, explored its ancient rock excavations. Sir Stephen Glyn also visited the same town 15 years later.

Stanford Street formed.

Plumtre House in Stoney Street pulled down, and the new street called Broadway formed through same. The family of the Plumtres resided on this spot nearly 500 years.* A second road, connecting Stoney Street with Mary Gate, was subsequently projected through King's Place by Messrs. T. Adams, & Co., towards which the corporation offered £300, but the plan was abandoned for want of support from the other owners.

* This was the last of the town mansions of the county families which was left, or had not partially disappeared, or been converted to trade and other purposes. It was opposite to that of the Duke of Kingston's, and, like many others, had to give way to stately warehouses. In Thurland Street, where Clare Hall stood surrounded by its acres of gardens and pleasure grounds with their quaintly cut yews and intricate parterres, lines of streets with monotonous fronts cover the ground: corn merchants congregate on the site of the 16th century mansion; wine vaults and banker's coffers occupy that of its old cellars; warehouses spread over the orchards and paddocks of the Sherwins; the saloons of the Bromley mansion are lined with the shelves of a public library; patent brick and other offices monopolize the old house of the Gregory's, on Swine Green; and bacon is warehoused in Wheeler Gate, where King Charles is said to have lodged. Judges of Assize lodge where the Fellows' once lived, on the High Pavement, and lawyers have ejected the Willoughbys from their grim abode on the Lower one. Enterprising hatters have ousted the Byrons from their Pelham Street house; and the Pelhams have been burnt out of their's by an angry and senseless mob. County magnates and their dames no longer meet at the old Assembly Rooms, to dance the courtly minuet, and retail the last new scandal over their dishes of then luxurious bohea. The county town no longer has its "season" for such as these; the metropolis is now the great centre of attraction, and to those physical as well as social levellers, "McAdam & Stevenson," these changes are mainly due.

There are still some houses left, which, though of meaner character, are worthy of note as having been either the birth or dwelling place of notable persons, and before they are quite forgotten we might do well to follow the example of the metropolis by placing inscriptions thereon, and thus uphold the interest which attaches to them. Had this practise come earlier into vogue, and we could point to all the buildings with which great names are identified, it could be shewn that old Nottingham would, in this respect, rank as high as any provincial town in the kingdom; in proof of which it would suffice to mark the spot where the Ducal warrior, Tallard, spent the pleasant days of his captivity, (A); where the learned and accomplished Deering, (B) after struggling to keep body and soul together, died in abject poverty; where an Arkwright shaved the chins of his fellow townsmen; where the present race of Stanhopes sprang out of a draper's shop, (C); where Sanby the painter, Sandby the architect, (D) and Rossi the sculptor were born; where the great poet, Byron, (E) as a child, penned his first effusions, and "wished no such person ever had been, as the odious old woman who lived on Swine Green"; where his friend, Leigh Hunt, loved to seclude himself, while he listened to the "singing of the birds, the humming of the bees, and the whetting of the mower's scythe," (F); where Kirke White first drew breath, (H) and where, in the end, he longed "to be sepulchred," (I); where sojourned our townsman, Thomas Gray, for whom the "Edinburgh Review," in 1826, demanded a strait waistcoat, because he was insane enough to originate the idea of men and women travelling by railway; where two of our Lord Chancellors took up their temporary abode, (K); where lived or were born our painter, Bonnington; our poet, Millhouse; our astronomer, Russel Hind, (L); the gallant hero of Scinde; and Philip Bailey, (M) of whose "Festus" our poet laureate "was afraid to praise, for fear of falling into extravagance"; where Gilbert Wakefield learnt his Greek, underneath the shade of the neighbouring elms, (N), and other local worthies, too numerous to mention, all of whom Nottingham may be proud, and whose names are worth recording on the buildings upon which they have shed a lustre.

(A) The house at the N.W. end of Castle Gate. (B) Where Albert Street now is. (C) In Peck Lane. (D) In a house up Mr. Manning's yard, Long Row. (E) "Newstead" House, at the top of St. James' Street. (F) The rock cavern, in his friend Mr. Paynes' garden, in the Park. (H) At the "Kirke White" public house, in the shambles. (I) The yew tree in Wilford Church yard. (K) Lord Brougham at the house at the S.E. corner of Greyhound Yard, and Lord Lyndhurst at the corner of Long Row and Clumber Street. (L) The house at the foot of Cumberland Street. (M) Weekday Cross. (N) It is to be regretted that this fine avenue of Elms, on the west side of the Park, was felled about 1835, by the order of the then Ducal administrator of the estate. Another elm tree, in the Park, was felled in 1875, by a successor of his, but who was wont to confine his felling operations to that which cumbered the ground. His name is inscribed on an iron plate embedded in the tree root.

A.D.
1853

St. Matthew's Church built : Roberts, London, Archt.

St. Mark's Church built : Jalland, Archt.

The new Blue Coat School on Mansfield Road built : Hine, Archt.

Artizan's (now Free) Library in Thurland Street built : Clarke, Archt.

Blind Institution in Clarendon Street built.

1854

Avenue of Siberian elms planted in Wilford Grove, near Arkwright Street. These elms, like those in the Park, are remarkable for their rapid growth, having, in 21 years, attained the girth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in the trunk.

1855

Park Drive opened to form approach from Canal Street to the Park.

General Hospital enlarged by an additional storey, and the erection of a chapel for the patients : Hine, Archt.

1856

Died Thomas Bailey, author of the "Annals of Nottingham," &c.

The ground covering the site of the moat on the west side of the Castle enclosed and let on building leases. While the excavation for the foundations of the houses was being made, a portion of the moat, with its perpendicular sides cut out of the solid rock, was exposed to view.

The tunnel approach to the Park from Derby Road was commenced upon this year. A trial heading, 6 ft. by 3 ft., had been cut some years previously to ascertain the capabilities of the sand rock for the formation of the large tunnel. One extremity of this heading is now visible on the face of the cutting next the Park, with an elm tree growing out of the same.*

1857

Lunatic Hospital built, the foundation stone being laid by the Duke of Newcastle : Hine, Archt. This stone was removed during the night by some enthusiastic numismatologist in search of British coin.

Great Northern Station built : Johnson, Engineer ; Hine, Archt.

1858

Population of the Borough, 58,419.

1859

Robin Hood Rifle Volunteer Corps established.†

1860

St. Luke's Church built : Jalland, Archt.

* Previous to this date there had been for some years an almost total cessation of building operations on this estate, and it is fortunate for the town of Nottingham, as well as for those who were afterwards concerned in laying out the estate, (the author himself included) that the demand for dwelling houses in the Park was limited to those which had been erected, for, according to the scheme which was then projected, the intention was to cover the whole area of the ground with continuous rows of houses with small gardens in the rear, similar to those of the Derby Terrace type, and save and except that there was a strict prohibition against all noxious and noisome trades, and buildings of an objectionable character, the Park might, ere this, have been simply an extension of the town. Such a scheme as this would doubtless have been productive of an enormous rent-roll. The town may, however, congratulate itself on the estate coming into the hands of one who took a more liberal and comprehensive view of things, and who was less mindful of an increased revenue than he was of preserving the Park with its Castle as an ornament to the town, and as a "gem in the Dukedom." Hence, by reducing the ground rents, the late Duke gave encouragement to the erection of single detached houses surrounded by spacious gardens, and the consequence is that substantial brick and stone erections (marking his administration, as he used to say, as a red brick one) have taken the place of stuccoed ones; parallel lines of straight streets have given way to winding roads, which are fast becoming noble avenues of trees; and a large proportion of what was once intended to be building land is permanently restricted to pleasure grounds and other ornamental purposes.

† The following account of the origin of the volunteer movement in Nottingham was furnished by Captain Simpkins, the then secretary of the corps, at the request of the author:—"When, in the spring of 1859, the spirit of alarm or resentment, caused by the addresses of the colonels of the French army to the late Emperor Napoleon,

A.D.
1861

The Duke of Newcastle entertained His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Clumber. The invitations included the Mayors of Nottingham, Newark, and Retford. On this occasion the foundation stone of Shireoak Church, erected for the colliery at the cost of the Duke of Newcastle, was laid by the Prince, attended by his Grace, the Rev. H. P. Clinton, the architect, (Mr. Hine) and others. The trowel presented to His Royal Highness on this occasion had a jewelled handle made out of the native cannel coal.

1862

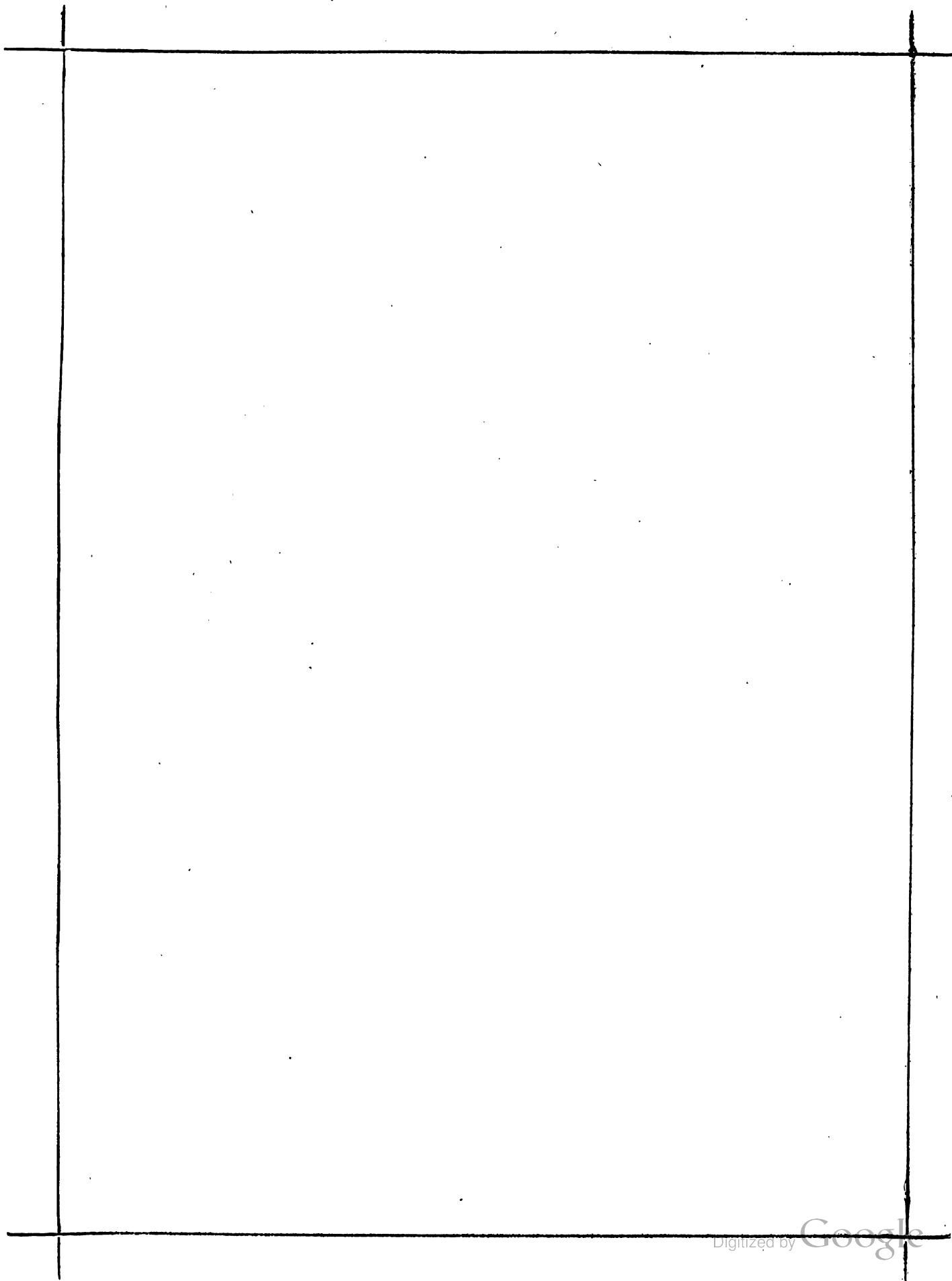
Victoria Street formed. The subways in this street and Lister Gate were the first which were erected out of London. The Victoria Street subway was illuminated in 1875, on the occasion of a visit from the Derbyshire Engineers, and their President, Lord Edward Cavendish. Tarbotton, Engineer.

1863

School of Art built. The foundation stone laid by the Duke of Newcastle with Masonic honours. Bakewell, Archt.

Castle Gate and Peas Hill Chapels built. Sutton, Archt.

spreading rapidly through the country, resulted in the formation of volunteer corps throughout England and Scotland, I, seeing nothing officially was being done in that way in Nottingham, and having some knowledge of drill and military organisation, suggested to a few friends that we should unite and form a rifle club, so that in the event of a corps being formed we might be in a sufficient state of efficiency to form a nucleus, and for this purpose I took down the names of those who coincided with this idea, and at once communicated with the Duke of Newcastle, the then Lord Lieutenant, on the subject. At a meeting of Magistrates and Deputy Lieutenants at the County Hall, convened by his Grace for the purpose of considering the formation of a volunteer corps, he said, if such were formed, the name it should bear, whether that of "Robin Hood Rifles" or "Rangers," he thought should be one of local or county association. This was the first public mention or suggestion of the name. In the meantime, at my request, an old acquaintance of mine, Mr. J. White, (now Captain and Adjutant) an ex-Serg. Major of the 2nd Queen's Royals, consented to act as our instructor, and on Saturday evening, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Evans, Mr. Perry, Mr. G. T. Hine, and myself, accompanied by Mr. White, went, with your permission, to the Castle Grounds, and whilst there, at the suggestion of Mr. Mundella, we "fell in" as a squad on the terrace overlooking the meadows, and received our first drill. On Monday, the same six again met, but on Wednesday, Mr. (now Captain) Storey, and one or two other friends joined us, and from this time our numbers rapidly increased, so that we soon had a strong company, when we received an invitation from the Mayor, Mr. E. Patchitt, afterwards Major of the corps, to whom we were much indebted for the valuable assistance he rendered us in obtaining our official recognition, and otherwise forwarding our organisation, to attend a meeting in the Mayor's parlour, to co-operate with him in establishing a volunteer corps in the town. A scheme which had been previously drawn up, was proposed by Mr. Mundella, and unanimously adopted by the meeting, the principles of which, in the main, have guided the corps till now. From this time members rapidly joined, and additional companies were formed, amongst the first promoters of which were Messrs. Robt. Patterson, John Patterson, R. Birkin, T. Birkin, Drs. Ransom and Wright, who, with Mr. Hadden and other gentlemen, have since taken an active and efficient part in the duties of the corps, and when it became necessary to select a uniform, Lincoln green was chosen for the colour, and one was made by Mr. White, who proceeded to London early in August to have it inspected by the Duke of Newcastle by whom it was warmly approved, and I should add that the accoutrement ornaments and the colours, which I believe were designed by yourself, and especially the rich embroidery of the latter by the Misses Wright, have also been much admired by other companies. Consequent upon the meeting convened by the Mayor, five other companies were rapidly organized on the plan then adopted, and on the 20th August the Duke inspected six strong companies, numbering about four hundred men under the temporary command of Major Storey, the staff-officer in command of the local pensioners, in Mr. Patchitt's park. Great numbers of spectators were present, and although the volunteers were without arms or uniforms, except a gray cap which had been adopted for drill purposes, great interest was shewn in the manoeuvres, and the Duke, in afterwards addressing the volunteers, expressed his admiration and astonishment at the high state of efficiency which had been attained. Owing to official delay, it was not till October 30th that we were formally enrolled before the Mayor, and shortly afterwards the first selected officers received their commissions. It was at first intended that the volunteers should purchase their own arms, and two of the companies of the Robin Hoods did so, but subsequently the government offered to furnish 25 per cent. of them, and this was afterwards increased to 50 per cent., and eventually the whole of them were thus supplied. Lieut. Colonel Crawford, formerly of the Rifle



A.D.
1863

St. Nicholas' Church re-opened after an entire re-modelling of the interior.*

Brigade, was the first commanding officer appointed, and was succeeded by Lieut. Col. C. I. Wright, of Stapleford Hall, who, after fifteen years' service with the regiment, has recently retired, and the position is now held by Lieut. Col. Charles Seely, of Sherwood Hall. Mr. White, our first instructor, in consequence of a letter which I received from Lieut. General Sir F. Wiltshire, his former commanding officer, in reply to one I had written respecting him, was nominated by the corps, and received the appointment of Adjutant, which position he still holds, and in accordance with the volunteer regulations, after five years' service in the regiment, he received the honorary rank of Captain, which, in common with all the other adjutants of the Auxiliary Forces, has since been made substantive army rank. The high standard of efficiency raised at the outset has been steadily maintained, and has gained a reputation for the Robin Hoods throughout the volunteer service which has now become one of the established institutions of the country, with a recognised position in the government scheme of self-defence. And instead of the panics with which, at intervals, we used to be visited, from our known defenceless condition, it has given that confidence to the nation which arises from a widespread knowledge of the use of arms, and a consciousness of strength which is imparted by discipline. And by the course of subsequent events, the country has come to feel the truth of the expression of our great military historian, that 'military virtue is not the growth of a day, nor is there any nation so rich and populous that, despising it, can rest secure.'"

No notice of the Robin Hoods would be considered complete which did not make special mention of its Adjutant, Captain White, to whose constant attention and unwearied exertions so much of their success is due. It may suffice to say that there are but few, if any, amongst the members of the corps who would hesitate to confirm the utterances of the above named writer, who, on the presentation of a testimonial to the adjutant, stated that the efficiency of the Robin Hoods "was due to one whom they were proud to number in its ranks as a volunteer, who for his genuine soldierly qualities has won our admiration, and whose unspotted honour and integrity have gained the respect of all who know him." It may be interesting to those who now meet for drill on the Castle Green to know that their old veteran adjutant practised his first lesson in soldier-like punctuality, when, as a stripling, some sixty years ago, he was often seen sitting on the same spot waiting for the striking of the clock, that he might deliver up his basket of meat strictly according to orders. He was known at the Castle as the "rosy-cheeked butcher boy," and his great trouble at that period of his life arose from his father turning a deaf ear to his entreaties to be taught writing, lest, as the latter said, he "might be tempted to commit forgery, and get hanged like Dr. Dodd."

* This Church has a history peculiar to itself, and, as a matter of archæology, it is curious to note the changes through which it has passed. Previous to the Civil War it was a comely stone edifice, boasting of a tower and spire, and containing nave, aisles, and chancel. Being in a convenient position for assailing the Castle, a battery of guns was placed there, manned by Royalist soldiers, and it consequently met the fate of other like outworks in its ultimate destruction by fire, and remained for about 25 years a perfect ruin, during which period the congregation had to content themselves, as before stated, with the more primitive accommodation found in an upper chamber or wooden loft erected for them over the chancel of St. Peter's Church, the old Church of St. Nicholas, meanwhile, most probably serving as a stone quarry to the surrounding district, which would account for the substitution of brick for stone in the present edifice, which was completed about 1672. This was originally of a cruciform structure, designed in the crude Batty Langley Gothic style of architecture then prevalent. To meet the wants of the growing population of the parish, aisles were subsequently added, first one and then the other; stone columns taking the place of the nave walls. With the growth of the voluminous costumes of the 18th century came the spacious square pews, involving the necessity of galleries for the humbler portion of the parishioners. This state of things continued until the middle of this century, when, to give more breathing space, as well as a more church-like look to the edifice, a series of improvements were commenced upon, comprising the raising of the nave roof on two successive occasions; the removal of the galleries; the erection of an organ chamber, for the reception of the organ brought from the Roman Catholic Chapel in George Street; the transformation of the old gallery fronts into chancel stalls, for the accommodation of a surpliced choir; and, best of all, the summary conversion of the rent-paying pews into free and open benches. Some attempts were also made to revive the symbolic and other decorations of a christian temple; hence the pictures formerly given to the church by Mr. Elliott, and previously thrust into a corner, representing the good neighbour-loving Samaritan, &c., were made to take the place of the more rudimentary tablets of the law, the latter with their singularly appropriate accompaniments of sacrificial



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HENRY PELHAM FIFTH DUKE OF NEWCASTLE, KG, ETC
FROM A PORTRAIT TAKEN DURING HIS LAST ILLNESS

From Henry Somerset

A.D.
1864

Died October 18th, at Clumber House, Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton, 5th Duke of Newcastle, K.G. The nobleman whose lamented death is here recorded may be said to have been the last Lord of the Castle of Nottingham, his grace having, by his will, vested the same and the Nottingham Park Estate in the hands of his Trustees, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, and the Right Hon. George Warren Lord de Tabley, under whose administration the Castle and grounds, with the exception of the Gate House and gardens south of same, passed into the hands of the Mayor and Corporation of Nottingham, in 1875, under a lease of 500 years, and thus became part and parcel of the Borough of Nottingham.

Apart from the high esteem and respect in which the memory of the late Duke is held by all who knew him, an event of so much importance in the annals of the Castle will justify a more lengthened notice of this nobleman than has been given to his predecessors.

It is remarkable that the decease of the late Duke took place on the first anniversary of the consecration of the before named Church of St. Luke, Shireoak, and on the third anniversary of the laying of its foundation stone, and this coincidence will bring to the recollection of those who were present at the consecration the following memorable words which the founder uttered: "I say it, and I say it not pharisaically, that the only reward I look for in having built this church is, that in my *dying* hour I may have the comfort of knowing it has been blessed to the use of those for whom I have built it."

How far the painful event here recorded may have been accelerated by the overwhelming cares and anxieties which were brought upon him when Secretary of War during the Crimean campaign, it is difficult to say, but that his death resulted from disease of the brain is beyond a doubt, and it was painfully manifest to the author of this work, from what came under his own immediate observation, during one or two subsequent visits to Clumber, that while the Duke bore with manliness and dignity the torrent of obloquy which the signal break down of that department brought upon him, the mental strain was sufficient to lay the foundation of any amount of physical disease. His colleagues, who had left him almost alone during the autumn of 1854 to combat the inertia and obstructiveness of the departments under him, bore witness too late to his indefatigable industry and unremitting care. Lord Palmerston, (whose death very singularly marked another painful epoch in the history of Shireoak Church, the telegram announcing the same arriving immediately after the conclusion of the first anniversary services) and Lord Panmure, who succeeded as War Secretary, likewise bore testimony to the Duke's ability and zeal, as attested by the state in which they found the war department, as also did the leading journals of the day, while men of official experience generally joined in bestowing praise on the minister whom the public had so prematurely blamed.

symbols carved in the Doric frieze over the chancel arch being "abolished," and the sacred monogram substituted. A curtained dossal covered the grim wainscot of the chancel walls, while those of the church were enlivened with texts inciting "young men and maidens, old men and children," to "praise the name of the Lord," &c. These, with other decorations, gave a brighter and more cheerful aspect to the old post reformation Church than it had previously possessed, and are worth recording simply as things which have been. One other change in the chequered history of the building remains to be noticed. With the subsequent sale of the advowson, the church of her patron saint of little children once more donned the sober garments and again assumed the stern demeanour of her seventeenth century existence, and so far underwent a veritable restoration. What other changes may be in store for her, time alone can tell; but (unless to provide for her increasing congregation) the lover of church landmarks would deplore her destruction, and would, for the sake of "auld lang syne," rather gaze upon her quaint old walls than upon those of any brand new Church which might occupy her place.



A.D.

The highest and most lasting tribute to his memory will, however, be found in the speech delivered by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, on the occasion of the anniversary last named, and of which the part relating to his grace is given in the subjoined foot-note. This is the more valuable on account of its having been corrected and revised by the ex-premier expressly for this work.*

A record of the memorials erected at the expense of the present Duke of Newcastle, also of those contributed by the private friends of the deceased, and by the Sherwood Rangers, of which regiment of yeomanry the late Duke was Colonel, will be found in one of the illustrations of this work. The new Church at Clumber, of which a view is also given, may likewise be regarded as a memorial to the same Duke, it having been built by his successor, the present Duke, for no other reason than that it was known to have been the anxious desire of his father to erect a church here for the use of those residing at Hardwick and others upon the estate. By a painful combination of circumstances, the progress of this building was suddenly arrested, although every arrangement had been made for its completion, down to the adornment of its interior with the priceless works of sacred art which are now stored up at Clumber House.

The family of Clinton, though now so entirely connected with the county of Nottingham, first rose to eminence in the county of Warwick. Passing by the several Barons by tenure, it may be sufficient here to note that in 1299 John de Clinton was summoned to parliament as Baron Clinton, of Maxtoke Castle, in the county of Warwick. From that time to the present, a period approaching 600 years, in unbroken male descent, the head of this illustrious house has sat as a peer of parliament, first as Baron Clinton, afterwards as Earl of Lincoln, and lastly as Duke of Newcastle.

* *The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone* having been requested to propose the next toast, rose and spoke as follows:—Colonel Welfitt, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have undertaken at the request of your chairman and the incumbent of this church to propose to you what may indeed be called a toast, but it is one which you will receive with mingled feelings, and yet you will welcome it with all your hearts. It is to the memory of the deceased Duke of Newcastle. This, ladies and gentlemen, is a festive occasion, but for me at least it is naturally excusable that retrospect should enter as largely into the feelings of the day as any considerations connected with the future. It carries me back for three and thirty years, to the time of youth, now long gone by; to the time when, owing in a great degree to no seeking of mine, but to an early friendship with the lamented Duke of Newcastle, I commenced a career of public life. Ladies and gentlemen, the man whom you have lost was no common man. Indeed, I am not aware of a single case of an English nobleman, or a gentleman, whose qualities and whose life have been more fully perhaps I may say, so fully and so enthusiastically appreciated by all his friends, by his neighbours, who indeed were all of them his friends, and by the entire community in which he lived. (Hear, hear.) It is with deep and melancholy interest that we must look back upon his career. It was begun amidst the smiles of that which we idly call fortune. There was then no single attribute, no single gift that can contribute to human happiness which did not seem to have been showered upon him with the largest hand of a bountiful providence. It was not so that his career continued to the close. It was clouded, as you, as we all know with many sorrows; but in his case, ladies and gentlemen, as in many others, I believe it was true, as undoubtedly a prolonged experience deeply convinces me that those sorrows, those afflictions, which became his almost daily lot, were the means of developing and maturing those remarkable characteristics, which have made him so dear to Notts. and to his fellow countrymen at large. (Cheers.) Sir, we saw in him a man of a powerful, comprehensive, and capacious intellect devoting himself with an ardour never surpassed to the service of his country. We saw in him other qualities more rare than intellectual power, a courage that in no age of the world has been surpassed, a singleness and sincerity of purpose which places a man upon a level much higher than any to which mere talent can ever raise him; a noble and chivalrous tone of heart and mind which renders him worthy to be reckoned along with the best and foremost of those who have adorned in other times the annals of our country; (hear, hear) and above all a depth of affection, a deep tenacity of affection clinging for ever to any object upon which it had once been placed, which distinguished him perhaps beyond any of his contemporaries, certainly in a degree to which I believe he never could have attained unless he had received his lessons in that sad and severe school of affliction out of which the highest and foremost of human excellences ever have proceeded. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, it is needless I should exhort you to cherish the memory of such a man. It remains among you as an example, as a

A.D.
1864

All Saints' Church opened.

This Church, with its Schools and Parsonage, forming one group of buildings, was the munificent gift of a Nottingham merchant, Wm. Windley, Esq., who contributed largely to the endowment of the Church: Hine & Evans, Archts.

Supplementary schools were afterwards erected by the congregation and others on Forest Road and Raleigh Street; Watson and Jackson & Heazell, Archts.

Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society held their Meeting at the Castle and the Exchange Rooms.

St. Ann's Church built: Clark, Archt.

St. Saviour's Church built: Sutton, Archt.

Wesley Chapel, Arkwright Street, built: Lomas, Archt.

Lister Gate widened. The newly-erected Elizabethan building of Mr. Jalland's was proposed to be removed bodily a dozen feet back to allow of this alteration, and models and estimates were prepared for the same by Mr. James Miller, an American, but the subsequent purchaser of the house preferred to do it brick by brick.

1865

Market Street formed on the site of Sheep Lane. The old Unicorn Inn, before named, stood on the site of the buildings occupying the south-eastern corner of Sheep Lane. Many rock excavations were found here. In boring for the foundations of Mr. Dickenson's new building, there were three excavations found one under the other.

pattern, and as an object not only of love and of admiration, but likewise as a guide to those who are to come after. (Hear, hear.) I ask you to join with me in the tribute to him that I have now to propose. I would ask you also to do me honour by considering what were the objects to which he gave his mind and heart, by considering what it was he would have wished you to do had he now the power of telling you, for the purpose of showing your respect to his memory, a respect which is not conveyed in words alone; it is one that renders its account in acts. We are here on an occasion of no common interest. It has pleased God to associate together in a striking form, by the time when he was called into the presence of his Maker, the life which was brought to a close one short year ago, and the noble work by which he will ever be remembered in connection with this place. It is needless I should speak to you of the interest which he took in that work. It is needless to discourse to you upon his views of social duty and obligation, because he took an opportunity himself of conveying them to you in a form that none can mistake—in the form, and as it were by the voice of that noble fabric which rises amongst us worthy of the name of its founder, and what is yet more, worthy of the purpose to which it is devoted in itself, and all the incidents by which it is surrounded. * * * * * This is the lesson which he has left us, and if we wish to do honour to his memory, let us testify that honour by taking an interest in his work (Hear, hear) Firmly do I trust, sir, that the example set by him will have many imitators in other places,—not indeed, thank God, that he was the first,—and that others too will walk in those steps which, I may say, he has printed upon the ground in every part of his domain. And, certainly, no one ever did, I think, discharge those duties which belonged to him as a friend, landlord, and neighbour, more faithfully than he did; or as a magistrate, or in his capacity as lord-lieutenant. No one in effect more thoroughly understood than the late Duke of Newcastle, how it is that in this country the various classes of society are entwined and bound together by the discharge of reciprocal duties, and no one more fully reaped in return the affection springing from the knowledge that it is so discharged. (Cheers.) Sir, this is not the time at which it would become me to trouble you with any further details. The little I have said, I have said in all sincerity. It may appear, perhaps, that I have given a darker colour to the occasion, which is festive, than would under other circumstances have been justifiable. You will forgive the tendency of those who had lived so large a portion of their past lives in constant communication, in union of sentiment and pursuit, with the dead, if they cast a backward eye upon the years that are past, never to return,—though they have past, though they cannot return—in the belief that they are and will be fruitful of good to those who are yet to come. I trust that this part of the country in particular, as well as the country at large, may continue to exhibit, from generation to generation, the same examples of duty well discharged on the one side, not less than of affection on the other, as during past generations we have had the privilege to witness. I beg you to drink in silence the memory of the late Duke of Newcastle.

A.D.

The new Theatre facing down Market Street built : Phipps, Archt.

Walter Memorial, in Lister Gate, built : Sutton, Archt.

National School, Colville Street, built : Jackson & Heazell, Archts.

1866

Park Row widened.

Viaduct erected over the Midland Railway, in continuation of Carrington Street Bridge ; Tarbotton, Engnr.

Previous to the erection of this viaduct, frequent and prolonged interruptions to the traffic took place, and foot passengers were for some years subjected to much inconvenience by the sudden and unexpected removal of a lofty wooden bridge which spanned the railway. This bridge, like the one of "sighs," at Venice, was a remarkable structure, and the public was much puzzled to account for its sudden removal, until attention was drawn to the subjoined *jeu d' esprit*,* which, from the fact of the demolition taking place within a few weeks of its appearance in the public prints, was supposed to account for the disappearance of the bridge, and as such is worthy of being placed on record.

1867

Congregational Institute on Forest Road built : Sutton, Archt.

Town Gaol enlarged, undue confinement and want of air in the building necessitating the addition of wings : Wood & Tarbotton, Archts.

Mechanics' Hall burnt down.

1868

New Post Office in Victoria Street built : Williams, Archt., London.

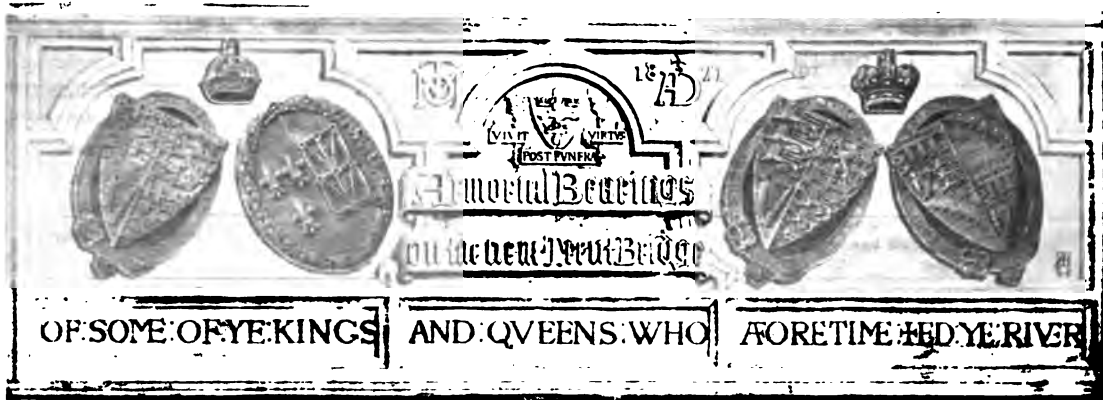
County Club house in same street built : Hine & Son, Archts.†

Free Public Library, in Thurland Street, opened.‡

* One more erection	Who was the builder ?	Alas ! for the taste display'd
Worthy of note,	Who the designer ?	In this one bridge they've made,—
In the direction	Was it A. Pugin	Surely but one—
Of Wilford boat.	Or Patt'son and Hine, or	Oh it is sorrowful,
Where the line Lincolnwards	Who did the ironwork ?	Near a whole borough-ful,
Quitteth the station—	Who was the j'iner ?	Friend it hath none.
Gaze and admire at its	What was it built for ?	Make no deep scruti-
Proud elevation.	What's the excuse	Ny into its beauty,
Winterly, summerly,	Of its skilful projectors,	Lightness and grace ;
Months it hath stood ;	The railway directors ?	For it hath none of them,
Fashioned so monstrously,	Is it for ornament ?	Not even one of them,
Iron and wood.	Is it for use ?	Summit nor base.
Look at its soaring, so	Is it a shorter cut	Take it down instantly,—
High in the air,	Into the town ?	Clear it away !
While humanity ponders	Forty steps to the top,	Useless and lumbering
—Astonished, and wonders	Forty steps down.	The ground only cumbering—
How it came there.		Don't let it stay.

† This Club was first opened in Castle Gate, in the same house in which, a few years ago, were quartered the officers of the 10th Hussars, on which occasion the strength of the stairs was duly tested by one of them riding up into the drawing room above on horseback.

‡ The Free Public Libraries were opened by the Mayor, John Barber, Esq., on the 13th April, with a collection of nearly 10,000 vols. It included the Artizans' Library, which was transferred to the town on the adoption of the Public Libraries Act of 1855, and the Patent Library, which was previously at the Public Offices. There are now the Lending, Reference, and Patent Libraries, and a News Room. They are at present located in Thurland Street, and contain over 20,000 vols., and have an annual circulation of over 140,000 vols. A branch library and reading room has recently been opened, in Carter Gate. The proposed Educational Buildings in the "Horse Fair Close," will include these popular libraries. The principal Librarian is Mr. John Potter Briscoe, F.R.H.S., author of "*Nottinghamshire Facts and Fictions*."



A.D.

1868

Grammar School removed to Arboretum Street : Simpson, Archt.

1869

St. Stephen's Church, Bunker's Hill, built : Hine, Archt.

St. Saviour's Mission Chapel built : Evans, Archt.

Swedenborgian Chapel in Blue Coat Street built : Norris, Archt.

Children's Hospital, Postern Street, founded by a Nottingham lady, under the auspices of a sisterhood of the Church of England. The foundress was dedicated to her work in the now dismantled Chapel of the institution, by the Bishop of Lincoln. The outer gateway to this place was formed out of the fragments of a roof taken from Alfreton Church. The water tower at the corner was erected by the Corporation, the free use of the same being permitted on condition of its being built to a given design. Hine, Archt.

1870

St. Andrew's Church (Presbyterian) built : Evans, Archt.

First School Board Election.

Peter Gate widened. Some interesting specimens of ancient timber construction and enriched plaster panel work in same were unfortunately demolished.

1871

St. Mark's School built ; Sutton, Archt.

Population of the Borough 86,621.

The New Bridge over the Trent opened by the Mayor and Corporation : Tarbotton, Engineer. This bridge was erected partly over the site of the old one. Two of the ancient arches are preserved.

1872

Nottingham and Leen District Sewerage Bill passed.*

* This Act was obtained for the purpose of uniting the town of Nottingham and its populous suburbs in one district, and under one government, for the purposes of intercepting the sewage from the river Leen and the river Trent, and of utilizing the sewage, when collected, in the most advantageous manner. Powers are also given by the act for the conservancy of the river Trent from pollution of all kinds, between Colwick Weir on the East, and Thrampton Weir on the West, and for preventing the contamination of any of the affluents of the Trent by domestic or manufacturing refuse. The places forming the sewerage and conservancy district are Nottingham, the Park, Sneinton, Radford, Lenton, Basford, and Bulwell. A representative Board is chosen annually by the constituent authorities, and the number of members is twenty-one. Works are now in course of construction under the direction of Mr. M. Ogle Tarbotton, C.E., (the Engineer to the Board) for the interception of the whole of the sewage in the valley of the river Leen, and for conveying the same to the outfall sewers of Nottingham, and it is expected the original purity of this pleasant stream may be speedily restored, although it has for years past been the common sewer of the district, and received all the offensive refuse from the bleach yards, dye works, and manufactories of the neighbourhood. The important question of dealing with the sewerage, the daily volume of which is about five million gallons, is now engaging the serious attention of the Sewage Board. As far as they are at present advised, some simple process of disengaging the solid matter, and of intermittent filtration through the natural soil, is the plan proposed, combined with limited irrigation of about 500 acres of land. Perhaps the most that can be said of such a system is that it is the best known method of getting rid of a nuisance, for where the fertilizing products of a population of 50,000 to 100,000 are lavished upon the one or more lucky occupiers of 500 acres of land, the term utilization can of course only be used in a limited sense. Whether the true solution of this difficult problem will be arrived at, until the discovery is made of some refined method of disposing of our sewage, analogous to that adopted in less civilized countries, where, in the natural order of things, beneficial *distribution* keeps pace with numerical *contribution*, remains to be proved.

It is, however, a matter of congratulation that this Act was not passed until it became a pressing necessity, and more especially that the sewer between Nottingham and Lenton was not constructed in combination with a public highway as a large culvert and common sewer capable of receiving the full volume of the Leen water, as was proposed to be done some dozen years ago. The necessity of making it exclusively an intercepting sewer was not then appreciated, and it will be remembered that the Trustees of the Nottingham Park Estate, in their published letter of 1865, made this an absolute condition of their promised support to the scheme, and which they have since accorded by contributing liberally to the cost of the intercepting sewer now in course of construction.

A.D.
1872

Synagogue in Shakespeare Street built : Sully, Archt.

Wesley Chapel, Mansfield Road, built : Simpson, Archt.

Museum of Fine Arts at the Exchange Rooms opened.

Free Museum of Natural History (in connection with the Free Public Libraries) inaugurated as a free institution.*

1873

Trinity Church enlarged by the rebuilding and elongation of the Chancel : Jackson & Heazell, Archts.

1874

Beck Lane widened into a street, bringing into open view the mansion of Mr. Lomas Morley, who made a large fortune out of the Pottery formerly established in this town.

Commencement of "University" classes in Nottingham.

Town Club in Wheeler Gate built : Stevenson, Archt.

First Board School built, Bath Street, also Joint Stock Bank, in Victoria Street : Evans & Jolly, Archts.

St. Stephen's Mission House built, Mount East Street : Heazell, Archt.

Wesley Chapel, Tennyson Street, built : Collier, Archt.

The old Riding School, near the Castle Gatehouse, enlarged and converted into a Drill Shed for the Robin Hood Rifle Corps.

The "Free and Independent" Methodist Chapel, in Park Row, converted into an Episcopal Church. The transformation of this building, formerly the property of its founder, the late Mr. Mercer, was effected by the expansion of its area into arcaded aisles and chancel, the suppression of its gallery and lofty pulpit, the cutting down of its square pews, and last, not least, the substitution of painted for plain glass in its windows, and the elaborate decoration of its walls and ceiling by its spirited churchwarden, Mr. G. Sparrow, who put the finishing touch to these embellishments by liberally presenting the same to the Church. Hine & Son, Archts.

1875

St. Mark's Church enlarged : Heazell, Archt.

Second Board School, in Huntingdon Street, built : Bakewell & Bromley, Archts.

"Exeter Hall" Chapel built, Mansfield Road : Simpson, Archt.

Parliament Street Chapel rebuilt : Sutton, Archt.

Unitarian Chapel built : Coleman, Archt., Bristol.

General Hospital. A project for an important extension of this building was entered into this year.†

* The nucleus for the formation of this institution was the Museum belonging to the Naturalists' Society, which was presented by that body on the adoption of the Public Libraries Act. Its temporary location is in Wheeler Gate, but it will be removed to the proposed Educational Buildings in the "Horse Fair Close."

† This building, which has recently undergone considerable alterations with a view to improve its sanitary condition, is about to be enlarged, to meet the pressing demands for increased accommodation, by the addition of an extensive wing, which is to be built on the site of the house and garden formerly belonging to the late Mr. Cartledge, and the design is intended to embrace the latest improvements in Hospital Construction.

It may be added that nothing less than so praiseworthy an appropriation of the site would compensate the archaeologist for the destruction of the last vestige of the old town wall which will be involved therein. Faint



NOTTINGHAM AS A BOY

A.D.
1875

Nottingham Castle and the principal portion of its grounds leased by the Trustees under the will of the late Duke of Newcastle to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Town of Nottingham, for a term of 500 years, for the purposes of a Public Museum, and Gallery of Art and Science.

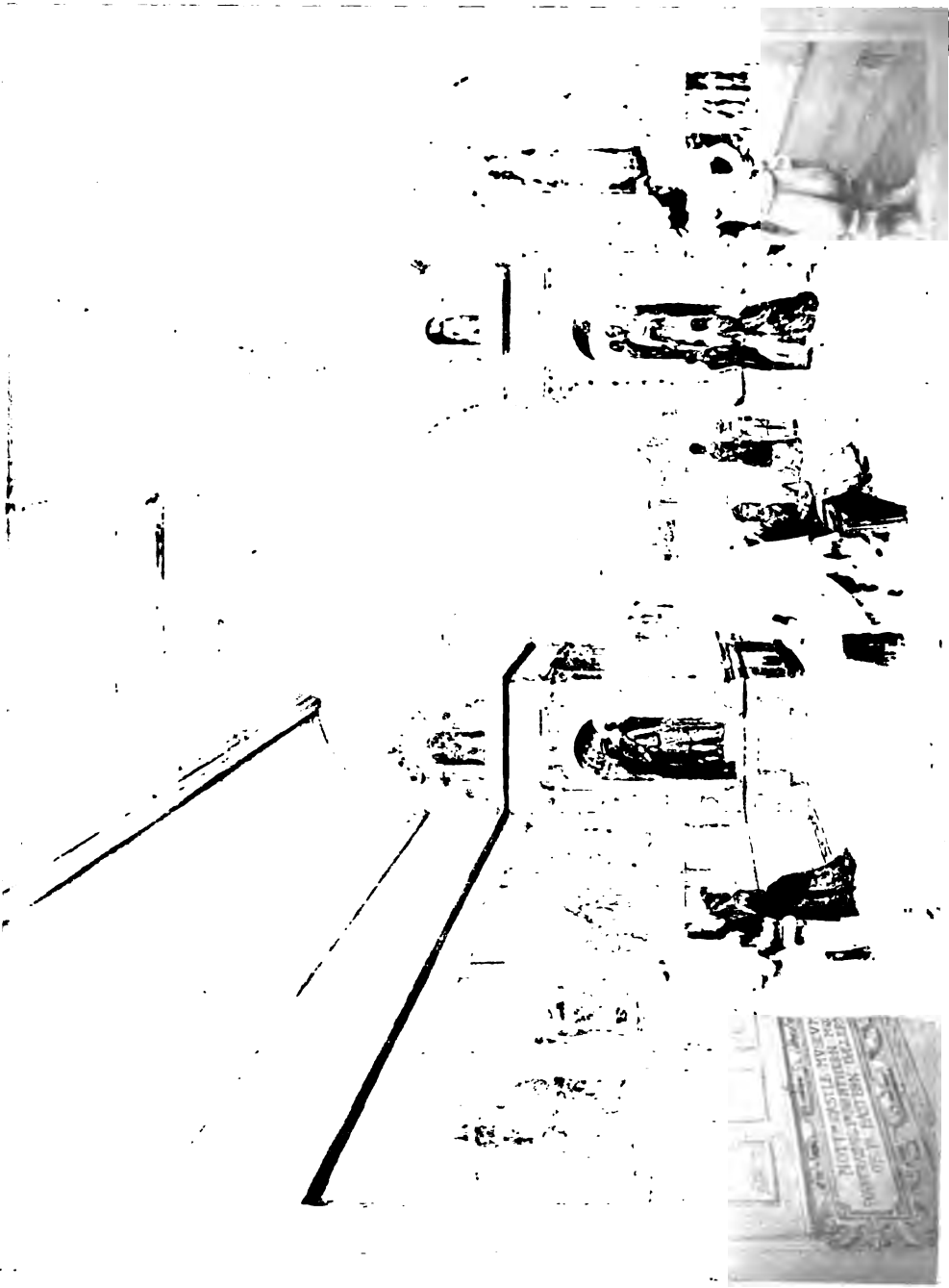
It had long been the wish of the late noble owner of the Castle to rescue this edifice from its present desolate and ruinous state, and to restore it to something of its former grandeur. Such an undertaking, we may venture to say, would have gained the approval of the inhabitants of Nottingham, had they even no other end in view than that of objectively wiping out the stain which the lawless act of a former generation had cast upon them. Had such a thing been found practicable, it would have conveyed to us what the feeling of the late Duke was respecting the Castle. His idea was to put the building in such a condition as would have enabled him to make it his occasional abode, where he could have received the judges, and also have gathered round him his Nottingham friends, and thus to have identified himself more fully with a town in which he always took a lively interest, and to whose inhabitants he was much endeared. Nevertheless, from the readiness with which he entertained an offer made to him a few years ago for leasing the Castle grounds and converting them into a place of public recreation and resort, it is certain that had such a proposal as the one first named been laid before him, it would have met with his cordial support.

It is fortunate for the town that it has escaped, by this important scheme, the many contingencies to which it was liable, as it might have been diverted to other and less desirable

uses of its deeply excavated dry moat will however still be left, which, by the way, ceased to be a dry moat above a century and a half ago, as some 50 yards of its length were then filled with the water of a public reservoir, and even now one portion of it provides the rain water storage for the Hospital. Into this moat two subterranean passages open; one formerly running down to the Castle, and the other to the Chapel Bar Gatehouse, but not more than one third in the length of each is now to be seen.

The new site will afford room for two spacious wards and the ordinary nursing accommodation, and, even then should it be needed, sufficient space will be left for a residence for trained nurses, under a system which has in one or two other Hospitals been found beneficial to the public, and a source of income to the institution. So far as the Hospital is concerned, it is impossible to speak too highly of the existing arrangements, both as regards the gratuitous and remunerated services of its medical and nursing staffs, and on this account it is the more desirable that any training school which may be established for nurses should be under the surveillance of the former.

The notice given in other local histories of the medical worthies of this town shews that Nottingham has a reputation worth sustaining, but in this work it will suffice to observe that during the present century not less than four of its practitioners have been entitled to affix the letters F.R.S., to their names, amongst whom was Marshall Hall, celebrated for his treatment and cure of nervous diseases. It is not generally known that during Charles I.'s reign Sir George Peckham practised here, but it would be unsafe to speak too highly of his qualifications, inasmuch as his prescriptions savoured as much of astrological science as of medicine. Dr. Temple was a native of Nottingham, and medical attendant to the second Charles' natural son, the Duke of Monmouth, but all that can be said of him is that he suffered an ignominious death through the instrumentality of the atrocious Judge Jeffreys, simply for being found in the Duke's suite, on his landing at Lynne Regis. He was ostensibly engaged to attend the Duke on a voyage to the West Indies, and did not discover his mistake until too late to save himself by flight. Sir J. L. Bardaley, late honorary consulting Physician to the Royal Infirmary, Manchester, was also a native of Nottingham. He was knighted by Her Majesty, in 1853, as a compliment to the medical profession. A portrait of Dr. Storer, who resided in Thurland Hall, adorns the walls of our public library, while that of the venerable John Attenborough, who, like lady Mary Montague, first practised inoculation on his own child, may be seen in the hall of the General Hospital.



purposes, and we have to acknowledge our indebtedness to the present representative of the Ducal family, whose assent to the museum scheme was necessary to be obtained, for the pleasure of beholding what will, as a Gallery of Art, be a valuable acquisition to the Town, instead of a building which might, ere this, have been converted into an Assize Court, and surrounded by the grim and gloomy cells of a county prison.

A proposal for such an appropriation of the site was made to the present Duke of Newcastle, shortly after the late Duke's death, by the county magistrates, and the answer given to the same is worth recording, as indicating the traditional family feeling respecting the Castle. "Tell me," said his Grace, turning to the writer of this book, who had come to Clumber prepared with a detailed plan, and was shewing how greatly the rental would be increased by its adoption, "would my father have given his countenance to this scheme had he been alive," the reply was "No, sir, honestly speaking, I do not think he would," then, rejoined the young nobleman promptly and emphatically, "I will not give it mine."

In the pressing necessity for doing something with the building, plans were made by the author for converting it into first-class residences, without interfering with the exterior, and while thus turning over various possibilities, the opening of a branch, in Nottingham, of the South Kensington Museum, seemed to point directly to a solution of the problem, and to suggest the idea that a right-worthy place for the exquisite works of art which were thus entrusted to the Nottingham Corporation, would be found within the walls of our old Castle. No sooner was this suggestion made to the Mayor, Mr. W. G. Ward, who made his year of office famous by initiating the local exhibition above named, than he at once identified himself with the project, and it is almost entirely owing to his persevering advocacy of the same, and to the liberal response which the Corporation and the public generally made thereto, and no less to the masterly way in which the Town Clerk overcame all legal difficulties, that we are indebted for the success which has hitherto been achieved. Taking the same liberal and comprehensive view which the late Duke of Newcastle did on all matters relating to the Park Estate, the Trustees of the same not only gave their sanction to the scheme, but removed every obstacle which could in any way militate against its ultimate success.

In conclusion, the author cannot take leave of the subject, which has been a labour of love to him, and in which he has endeavoured to add something to the general information concerning a spot which has been more or less intimately connected with the history of our whole nation, without calling to mind the many and various vicissitudes of fortune in which Nottingham Castle has taken part, and which cannot be more forcibly summed up than in the words of a local historian* :—"Here, in Britain's days of barbarism, the hardy islanders bowed before the god of their idolatry, as the sacrifice of the Druid priests flamed on their rocky altars,—here the patriot Alfred awoke the cry of liberty,—and here the raven standard of the ferocious Dane, amidst scenes of fire and blood, mocked the hopes of the people. Here the Norman conqueror reared the frowning citadel of feudal despotism,—here the second Henry matured his plans for the happiness of his kingdom,—here the perfidious John revelled in all the luxury of a licentious court,—here the chivalrous Cœur-de-Lion renewed the bold exploits

* Mr. J. Hicklin in his "History of the Castle."



of the Holy Land,—and here the valiant Edward, with his mail-clad Barons, rested from the toils of war, and exchanged the bustle of the camp for the pleasures of the palace. Here the aspiring Mortimer and his royal paramour indulged their illicit passions in fancied security,—here the pomp and pageantry of state oft blazed around the second Richard's throne,—here the crooked-back'd tyrant Gloucester, heard in maddening mood, the harrowing shout, "Richmond is on the seas,"—here the seventh Harry unfurled his flag of war, when summoned by the Pretender to do battle for his crown,—here the hapless Charles beheld the rising of that storm which swept the sceptre from his grasp,—and here the standard of rebellion, stained with a monarch's blood, fluttered over the ancient residence of England's Kings. Here a persecuted princess found a refuge from her oppressors,—here hospitality has spread the festive board, and mirth and music led the smiling hours ; and here, as a climax to all the scenes of rapine and revolt which history records, an unthinking and lawless rabble wreaked their vengeance on the noble owner of this palatial edifice by transforming it into a blackened ruin."

Standing as does the Castle on a rock, a monument of the greatness as well as the littleness of generations past, it reminds us in some degree of the Acropolis at Athens, or the Capitol of Rome. The analogy is now, by the enlightenment and enterprise of the leading spirits of this present generation, about to receive a completeness unknown before, inasmuch as from the ruins which have stood so long a memorial of the unreasoning intolerance of other days, there will arise a building of comparative worth, from which beauty and refinement "sweetness and light" will appeal from the darkness of ignorance and narrowness of class feeling to all the higher and nobler aspirations of the human mind.

The End.

APPENDIX.

COL. HUTCHINSON'S ORDERS TO THE GARRISON AT NOTTINGHAM.

Amongst the Stretton MSS. in the Nottingham Free Public Reference Library is the following series of orders for the proper management of the garrison in Nottingham, in 1644, signed by the "Major," William Nix, and Colonel Hutchinson:—

"Mr. Major and the Governor doe require all psons whatsoever within this Garrison (for the better ordering and governinge of the same) to take notice of their orders here following, as they will answer the contrary:—

1. If anyone shall bee found idley standinge or walkinge in the streets in sermon tyme, or playing at any games upon the sabath or fast day, hee shall pay halfe a crowne, or suffer imprisonmt till hee pay the same.

2. If anyone shall bee found drinking in any Taverne, Inne, or Alehouse on the sabath or fast day, hee shall pay 1s, or suffer imprisonmt till hee pay the same; And the mr of that house shall pay for every pson so taken in it 1s, and if hee offend the second tyme he shall be disenabled for sellinge wine, ale, or beare any more.

3. If any Taverne, Inne, or Alehouse soever shall sell any wine, ale, or beare out of their houses upon the sabath or fast day (except to anyone who is sick), for the first offence he shall pay 10d (p) for the second 1s, and for the third disenabled for sellinge any wine, ale, or beare any more.

4. If any Tradesman shall carry home any worke to any of their Customers on the sabath day, they shall forfeit their work and suffer A weeks imprisonmt.

5. If anyone shall keepe open any shoppe, or buy or sell any comodities whatsoever, on the sabath or fast dayes, the buyer shall pay 1s, and the seller 1s, and suffer imprisonmt till he pay the same (unless it bee upon an extraordinary occasion for one that is sick).

6. If anyone shall sweare, hee shall pay iijd for every oathe, or suffer imprisonmt till hee pay the same.

7. If anyone shall be drunke, he shall pay five shillings, or suffer imprisonmt till hee pay the same; and the mr of the house where he was made drunke shall pay 1s, and likewise suffer imprisonmt till hee pay the same.

8. If anyone shall bee found tiplinge or drinkinge in any Taverne, Inne, or Alehouse after the houre of nyne of the clock at night, when the Tap-too beates, hee shall pay 2s 6d; And the house for the first tyme shall pay 2s 6d for every man so found, and the second tyme 5s, and for the third tyme be disenabled for selling wine, ale, or beare any more.

9. If any soldier shall be found drinkinge in their Quarters after nyne of the clock at night after the Tap-too hath beaten, they shall pay 2s, or suffer 24 hours imprisonmt with bread and water.

10. If any Taverne, Inne, or Alehouse soever shall sell any wine, ale, or beare (except upon an extraordinary occasion to one that is sick) after the houre of nyne of the clock at night, after the taptoo hath beaten, untill the Revelly hath beaten the next morninge, hee shall pay 1s, or suffer imprisonmt till hee pay the same; and hee who fetchets the drinke after the aforesaid houre shall pay 2s 6d, or suffer imprisonmt till hee pay the same.

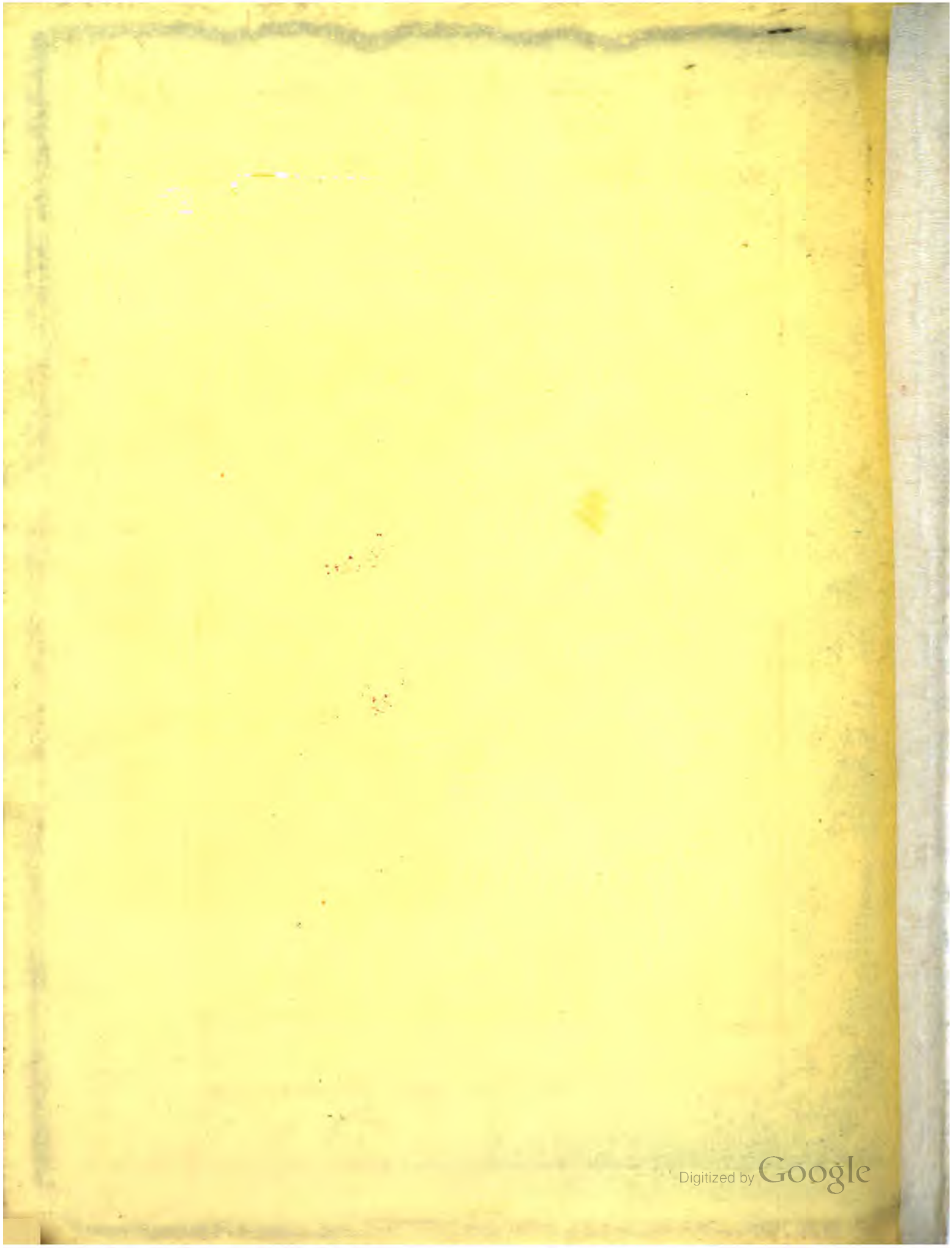
Whosoever shall give Information of any pson who shall comitt any of these offences, he shall have halfe the penalties sett upon them for his reward."

On the back of the sheet of foolscap folio paper on which the above is written there is a note, giving instructions for a corporal to "See to ye executing these orders to-day," and dated "Sabbath, December (erasure) 1644."

THE SEPULCHRUM COMMUNE, NOTTINGHAM PARK.

EXTRACT FROM THE WORK ON POMPEII, BY THE VEN. EDWARD TROLLOPE, F.S.A.:

"The custom of burying bodies—*humatio*—was in the earlier days of the Republic very prevalent; it was succeeded by that of burning, and depositing the ashes in a tomb—*sepultura*—which became by far the most usual practice under the emperors. The Street of the Tombs at Pompeii affords a variety of examples of the *sepulchrum familiare*, or private sepulchre; and several specimens of the *sepulchrum commune*, or public depository for ashes, still remain in a very perfect state at Rome. These last are provided with six or more tiers of small niches, termed *ollaria*, and also *columbaria*, from their resemblance to the nests of a dove, each intended to contain two earthenware *olla*, or jars. These, when deposited, were sometimes *sunk* in the *ollaria*, their rims just rising above the surface of the cement with which they were surrounded, and sometimes had their mouths placed outwards, whilst the whole of the remaining part of the niches was filled in with stucco. In both cases an inscription was placed either on the lids of the *olla* or over the niches containing them. A narrow ledge, or *podium*, generally ran round two or more sides of the tomb, for the purpose of supporting vessels into which the relations of the deceased could pour libations, &c., to their honour." According to the view published by Buck, in 1726, the chambers in the Park excavations covered considerably more ground than they now do, and assuming, therefore, that it was a *sepulchrum commune*, it may be interesting to some to give a slight sketch of the funeral ceremonies observed before these vessels and their contents were placed in what was hoped would be their final resting-places; these Mr. Donaldson has thus briefly described in his splendid work illustrative of the Architecture of Pompeii: "Torches and candles were borne by the greater number of the mourners. The designator arranged and conducted the procession, which was preceded by singers, who, to the accompaniment of music, recited elegies in honour of the dead, and plaintive odes expressive of their grief. The number of flute players, by a sumptuary law, was restricted to ten. To these succeeded a band of women, who accompanied the shrill notes of the pipe with their voices in strains of anguish. After these were borne several couches, on which were the effigies of the deceased in wax or wood, and busts affixed to the end of spears. The procession swelled by the number of freedmen and slaves, advanced in this order to the Forum, where the body was detained some time before the rostra, and the wax, marble, or metal busts of the deceased were held up to public admiration. A funeral oration, brief and free from the blandishments of art, was pronounced by his son, or nearest relative, enumerating the virtues of the deceased, and the most conspicuous acts of his public and domestic life. The oration concluded, the procession quitted the Forum, and went to that spot where the body was to be burnt or buried, without the city,—as the ancients esteemed it pollution if the dead were interred within it. The funeral, when arrived without the gates, proceeded to the pile, which, if near and adjoining the sepulchre, was called *bustum*, if distant from it, *ustrinum*. Here the corpse was placed upon the pyre. The nearest relation, with averted eyes, set fire to the pile; and when the whole pyre was consumed, the embers were extinguished by libations of wine. The *ossilegium*, or collection of the ashes, was next performed by the principal mourner, his feet uncovered, and his vest left ungirded. The ashes of the body were preserved distinct from those of the pyre and animals consumed, by some peculiar arrangement, or by a covering of asbestos in which it was enveloped. The precious relics were, with many tears, cast into wine, milk, and odoriferous liquors, after which they were pressed in linen to free them from the moisture, and placed in the cinerary urn. On the ninth day they were deposited in the tomb. If the body were not burned, it was, together with the vest, arms, and other objects deposited in the grave or sepulchre, and there left with a *salve* or *vale*, twice repeated."



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